

EDITED BY
ISAAC D. G. NELSON,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
JONES & COLERICK,
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET,
NEW YORK.

TERMS
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$1.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

THE NEW YORKER.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

A NEW volume of THE NEW YORKER, the
VIIIth annual of the Folio and the Xth semi-
annual of the Quarto edition—will commence on
Saturday the 20th of March next. It will be printed
on entirely new and beautiful type, with every
attention to neatness and elegance as well as inter-
est and substantial worth, and no pains spared to
render it worthy of the public favor and esteem
which it has hitherto enjoyed. The grounds on
which the publishers appeal to the reading public
for a continuance and extension of its patronage
are briefly as follows:

I. The New-Yorker is devoted, more consid-
erably than any other Literary Journal, to scientific
and useful intelligence. All new discoveries in
science or art, all movements tending to improve
the condition of Man, mentally, morally, or phys-
ically, are eagerly chronicled in its columns.

II. The Editor will labor, with whatever en-
ergies he possesses, to advance the cause of Moral-
ity, and of Social well-being. No article of licen-
tious or immoral tendency is allowed a place in
its columns.

III. Although The New-Yorker takes no part
in "political contests," yet all Political Intelligence
of importance is carefully, impartially, and lucidly
presented in its columns. The results of all the
elections are especially stated with great care and
fidelity. It is believed that in this respect no pa-
per enjoys, or has labored to obtain, a higher
reputation than this.

IV. In its Literary Contents, while efforts are
made to minister acceptably to all tastes, but
those of the pure and virtuous, Utility will be
regarded as more important than mere Amuse-
ment, or the cultivation of barren minds. Tales,
Poems, Reviews, and Essays, will be judiciously
intermingled in its columns, but always with
exquisite reference to the mental and moral im-
provement as well as entertainment of the reader.

V. Although The New-Yorker is printed on a
large and beautiful type, it is not so large that a man
can hold it in his hand, or find time in the
course of a week to peruse it thoroughly. We
deem this a merit.

VI. It is not filled up with long stories con-
tinued from week to week. "Master Humphrey's
Clock" is the only continuous essay presented in
its columns.

VII. It is the cheapest literary paper printed
weekly in the Northern States.

Friends of a pure and beneficent Literature!—
we solicit your countenance and support!

CONDITIONS.—The New-Yorker, Folio, or com-
mon newspaper form is published every Saturday
at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.

Three copies will be sent for five dollars, post-
paid.

The Quarto edition is printed on a larger sheet
of fine paper, with Advertisements, and with a
page of popular Music in each number. It forms
16 pages per number, or two volumes of 416 pages
each, per annum, (three wide columns to a page),
and is offered to subscribers at the low price of
THREE DOLLARS per annum, or two copies
for Five Dollars. For binding and preservation,
it is believed that no cheaper and better paper
than the Quarto New-Yorker exists in this coun-
try.

At a person sending us the above prices for
either edition before the 20th of March shall re-
ceive the intervening numbers of the present vol-
ume without charge.

Indemnities to Clubs and Agents.—Any person
or club sending us Ten Dollars free of charge
shall receive therefore seven copies of the Folio
or five of the Quarto edition for the ensuing year.
For Twenty Dollars fifteen copies of the Folio or
ten of the Quarto edition will be forwarded, and
for any larger amount in proportion. These terms
are placed much lower than have ever before been
offered, in deference to the general depression of
the times, and in the hope of a large increase of
our circulation. Subscriptions are respectfully
solicited by

H. GREELY & CO. 20 Ann St.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1841.

State of Indiana, Whitley County, Whitley
Circuit Court, March Term, 1841.

Henry Cooper, vs.
Foreign Attachment.

John Bonks,

THE above named John Bonks is hereby noti-
fied that upon the affidavit of the above
plaintiff, Henry Cooper, a writ of Foreign At-
tachment was issued by the Clerk of the Whitley
Circuit Court directed to the Sheriff of said
County commanding him to attach the goods and
chattels, lands and tenements of the said John
Bonks that may be found in his county, and make
return in twenty days with his proceedings there-
on; and on the 4th day of December 1839, the
Sheriff of said county was directed to return said
return in which it was directed returned said
writ executed on the following pieces of property
of Land, as the property of the said John Bonks
to wit: The West Quarter of Sec. No. 9,
Township No. 29, North of Range No. 10, East
Also the East half of the South East quarter
of Sec. 8, Town 32 North of Range 10 East, which
was valued at six hundred dollars, and the said
John Bonks is hereby notified of the pendency of
said writ, and if he fails to appear at the Whitley
Circuit Court on the first day of the next term to
be held at the house of Abraham Cuddy on Mon-
day the 27th day of September next, in said
county, the same will be determined in his ab-
sence.

Attest
March 20, 1841.

In the Noble Circuit Court in vacation, March
25th, A. D. 1841.

Nathan G. Hale,

vs.
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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 1.

FORT WAYNE IN., SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

NUMBER 44

THE MUSE.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

When all the world grows strange,
Still shall her arms enfold thee;
When smiling fortunes change,
Still shall her words uphold thee.

When all thine hopes will fail,
And leave thee thought but care;
And when thy cheek grows pale,
Or warred with despair;

When desolation meets thee,
Without an arm to save,
When death himself shall greet thee,
A victim for the grave;

Then woman shall care thee
With all an angel's care;
Then shall she softly bless thee
With more than angel's prayer.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow poor, and life itself denied;
To-day lays plans of many years to come,
To-morrow sinks into a silent tomb;

To-day his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow is himself a feast of worms;
To-day he's clad in gaudy, rich array,
To-morrow shrouded for a day of clay;

To-day enjoys his halls, built to his mind,
To-morrow in a coffin is confined;
To-day he has delusive dreams of Heaven,
To-morrow cries too late to be forgiven;

To-day he lives in hopes as light as air,
To-morrow he lies in anguish and despair.

The Banker's Daughter.

BY J. P. R. JAMES, ESQ.

There was once a great banker in London,
Who had a very fine house in Portland Place,
And a very dirty old house in the city; and it
the latter looked the image of business and
luxury, the former looked the picture of luxu-
ry and display.

His family was of a quiet, but not manly,
where ostentation was of a quiet, but not manly,
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and business of it, what with building, and
planting, and farming, and such things. So
I got him an appointment in Canada, just
as he might retrieve. She would live to
write, I know. You will find her up stairs.
I must go out myself. Good fortune attend
you."

"Good fortune" did attend him, for he
found Alice Herbert alone in the very first
room he entered. There was a table before
her, and she was leaning over it, as if very
busy; but when Henry Ashton approached
her, he found that she had been carelessly
drawing wild leaves on a scrap of paper,
while her thoughts were far away. She co-
reounced when she saw him, and was evidently
agitated; but she was still more so when he
repeated what he had told her father. She
turned red, and she turned pale, and she sat
still and she said nothing. Henry Ashton
became agitated himself. "It is all in vain,"
he said to himself. "It is all in vain." I
know her father too well; and he rose, asking
where he should find her mother.

Alice answered in a faint voice, "in the
little room beyond the back drawing room."

Henry paused a moment longer: the tem-
ptation was too great to be resisted; he took
the sweet girl's hand; he passed it to his lips,
and said, "Farewell, Miss Herbert! I know
I shall never see any one like you again; but
at least it is a blessing to have known you—
though it be still to regret that fortune has not
favored me still farther farewell farewell!"

Henry Ashton sailed for Canada, and saw
some service there. He distinguished him-
self as an officer, and his name was in sev-
eral despatches. A remnant of the old chi-
valrous spirit made him often think when he
was attacking a fortified village, or charging
a body of insurgents, "Alice Herbert will
be proud of this!" but often, too, he would ask
himself, "I wonder if she be married yet!"
and his companions used to jest with him
upon always looking first at the woman's
part of the newspaper: the births, deaths, and
marriages.

His fears, if we can venture to call them
such, were vain. Alice, did not marry, al-
though about a year after Henry Ashton had
quitted England, her father descended a little
from his high ambition, and hinted that if she
thought fit, she might listen to the young Earl
of ———.

Alice was not inclined to listen,
and gave the earl plainly to understand that
she was not inclined to become his countess.
The earl, however, persevered, and Mr.
Herbert now began to add his influence;
but Alice was obstinate, and reminded her
father of a promise he had made, never to
press her marriage with any one. Mr. Her-
bert seemed more annoyed than Alice ex-
pected, walked up and down the room in silence,
and on hearing it, shut himself up with Mrs.
Herbert for nearly two hours. What took
place Alice did not know, but Mrs. Herbert
from that moment looked grave and anxious.

Mr. Herbert insisted that the earl should be
received at the house as a friend, though he
urged his daughter no more, and balls and
parties succeeded each other so rapidly that
the quiet inhabitants of Portland Place
wished the banker and his family, where Al-
ice herself wished to be—in Canada. In the
mean time, Alice became alarmed for her
mother, whose health was evidently suffering
from some cause; but Mrs. Herbert would
consult no physician, and her husband seem-
ed never to perceive the state of weakness
and depression into which she was sinking.

Alice resolved to call the matter to her fa-
ther's notice, and as he now went out every
morning at an early hour, she rose one day
sooner than usual, and knocked at the door
of his dressing room. There was no answer,
and unclosing the door, she looked in to see
if he were already gone. The curtains were
still drawn, but through them some of the
mornings beams found their way, and by the
dim sickly light Alice beheld an object that
made her clasp her hands and tremble vi-
olently. Her father's chair before the draw-
ing table was vacant; but beside it lay upon
the floor, something like the figure of a man
asleep. Alice approached, with her heart
beating so violently that she could hear it,
and there was no other sound in the room.

She knelt down beside him; it was her fa-
ther. She could not hear him breathe, and
she drew back the curtains. He was pale as
marble, and his eyes were open, but fixed.
She uttered a sound, but with wild eyes
gazed round the room, thinking of what she
should do. Her mother was in the chamber
at the side of the dressing room; but Alice,
thoughtful, even in the deepest agitation,
feared to call her. The man came and raised
her father's head. The man came and raised
her father's head. The man came and raised
her father's head.

"I had better put this away, Miss Herbert,"
he said at length in a low voice; "I had bet-
ter put this away before any one else comes."
Alice gazed at the vial with her tearful
eyes. It was marked "Prussic acid" poi-
son!

This was but the commencement of many
sorrows. Though the coroner's jury pro-
nounced that Mr. Herbert had died a natural
death, yet every one declared that he had
poisoned himself, especially when it was
found that he had died utterly insolvent.—
That all his last great speculations had failed,
and the news of his absolute beggary had
reached him on the night preceding his de-
cease. Then came all the horrors of such
circumstances to poor Alice and her mother;
—the funeral;—the examination of the pa-
pers;—the sale of the house and furniture;
—the tiger claws of the law rending open the
house in all its dearest associations;—the
commiseration of friends; the taunts and
scolds of those who envied and hated in si-
lence. Then for poor Alice herself, came
the last worst blow, the sickness and death
of a mother—sickness and death in pov-
erty. The last scene was just over; the
earth was just laid upon the coffin of Mrs.
Herbert; and Alice sat with her eyes drop-
ping fast, thinking of the sad "What next!"
when a letter was given to her, and she saw
the hand writing of her uncle in Canada.

She had written to him on her father's death
and now he answered full of tenderness and
affection, begging his sister and niece in-
stantly to join him in the new land where he
had made his country. All the topics of
consolation which philosophy ever discover-
ed or devised to soothe the man under the
weight of sorrow and care of life, are not
worth a blade of true grass in comparison with
one word of true affection. It was the only
balm that Alice Herbert's heart could have
received; and though it did not heal the
wound, it tranquilized its stinging.

Mrs. Herbert, though not rich, had not
been altogether portionless, and her small
fortune was all that Alice now condescended
to call her own. There had been, indeed,
a considerable jointure, but that Alice re-
nounced from feeling that you will under-
stand. Economy, however, was now a ne-
cessity; and after taking a passage in one
of the cheapest vessels she could find bound
for Quebec—a vessel that all the world has
heard of, named the St. Lawrence—she set
out for the good city of Bristol, where she
arrived in safety on the 16th day of May,
183—.

I must now, however, turn to the history
of Henry Ashton.

It was just after the business in Canada
was settled, that he entered the room in Que-
bec, where several of the officers of his re-
giment were assembled in various occupa-
tions,—one writing a letter to go by the pack-
et which was just about to sail, two looking
out of the window at the nothing which was
doing in the streets, and one reading the
newspaper. There were three or four other
journals on the table, and Ashton took up
one of them. As usual, he turned to the re-
cord of the three great things in life, and
read, first the marriages, then the deaths;
and as he did so, he saw—"Suddenly, at his
house in Portland Place, William Anthony
Herbert, Esq." The paper did not drop
from his hand, although he was much moved
and surprised; but his sensations were very
mixed, and although he said truly, he gave
his thoughts, and they were sorrowful, to the
dead, the second were given to Alice Her-
bert, and he asked himself, "Is it possible
that she can ever be mine? She was cer-
tainly much agitated when I left her!"

"Here's a bad business," cried the man
who was reading the other newspaper. "The
Herberts are all gone to smash, and I had
six hundred pounds there. You are in for
it, too, Ashton. Look there! They talk of
three shillings in the pound."

Henry Ashton took the paper and read
the account of all that had occurred in Lon-
don, and then he took his hat and walked to
head quarters. What he said or did there,
is nobody's business but his own; but cer-
tain it is, that by the beginning of the very
next week, he was in the gulf of St. Law-
rence. Fair winds wafted him soon to
England; but in St. George's Channel all
went contrary, and the ship was knocked
about for three days without making much
way. A fit of impatience had come upon
Henry Ashton, and when he thought of Al-
ice Herbert, and all she must have suffered
his heart beat strangely. One of these little
incidents occurred about this time, that make
or mar man's destinies. A coasting boat
from Swansea to Wiston came within hail,
and Ashton, tired of the other vessel, put a
portmanteau, a servant and himself into the
little skimmer of the seas, and was in a few
hours landed safely at the pleasant water-
ing place of Wiston super mare. It wanted
yet an hour or two of night, and therefore
a post chaise was soon rolling the young offi-
cer, his servant and portmanteau towards
Bristol on their way to London. He arrived
at a reasonable hour, but yet some one
of the many things that fill ins, had happen-
ed in Bristol that day, and Henry drove to
the Bush, to the Falcon, and the Fountain,
and several others, before he could get a
place to rest. At length, he found two com-
fortable rooms in a small hotel near the port,
and had sat down to his supper by a warm
fire, when an Irish sailor put his head into
the room and asked if he were the lady that
was to go down to the St. Lawrence the
next day? Henry Ashton informed him that
he was not a lady, and that he had just
come from the St. Lawrence, he was not go-
ing back again, upon which the man with-
drew to seek further.

Ten, eleven, twelve o'clock struck and
Henry Ashton pulled off his boots, and went
to bed. At two o'clock he awoke, feeling
heated and feverish; and to cool himself, he
began to think of Alice Herbert. He found
it by no means a good plan for he felt
warmer than before, and soon a suffocating
feeling came over him, and he thought he
smelt burning wood. His bed room was one
of those unfortunate inn bed-rooms that are
placed under the immediate care and protec-
tion of a sitting room, which, like a Span-
ish Duenna, will let nobody in who does not
pass by their door. He put on his dressing
gown, therefore, and issued out into the sit-
ting room, and there the smell was stronger;
there was a considerable clacking and roar-
ing, which had something alarming in it, and
he consequently opened the outer door.—
All he could now see was a thick smoke fill-
ing the corridor, through which came a red
glare from the direction of the staircase;
but he heard those sounds of burning wood
which are not to be mistaken, and in a min-
ute after, loud knocking at the doors, ringing
of bells, and shouts of "Fire! fire!" showed
that the calamity had become apparent to the
people in the street. He saw all the rushing
forth of naked men and women, which gen-
erally follows such a catastrophe, and the
opening all the doors of the house as if for
express purpose of blowing the fire into
flame. There were hallooings and shoutings
there were screamings and tears, and what

between the rushing sound of the devouring
element, and the voice of human suffering or
fear, the noise was enough to wake the
dead.

Henry Ashton thought of his portmanteau
and wondered where his servant was; but
seeing, by a number of people driven back
from the great staircase by flames, that there
was no time to be lost, he made his way down
by a smaller one, and in a minute or two
reached the street. The engines by this
time had arrived, an immense crowd was
gathering together, the terrified tenants of
the inn were rushing forth, and in the midst
Henry Ashton remarked one young woman
wring her hands, and exclaiming, "Oh, my
poor young mistress! my poor young lady!"

"Where is she, my good girl?" demanded
the young soldier.

"In number eleven," cried the girl, "in
number eleven! Her bedroom is within the
sitting room, and she will never hear the
noise."

"There she is, cried one of the by-stand-
ers who overheard, "there she is I dare
say."

of the abdomen.) They were usually lodged in the cellular subcutaneous, and in some cases were so numerous as to occupy considerable portions of what is called the kidney fat. Nor were they minute as we should infer from that author, but were from one to two inches in length, and about the size of a common darning needle. They appeared to be extremely delicate and some transparent, exhibiting to the naked eye, the convolutions of their intestinal structure.

I formerly tried various remedies to destroy them, but without success till I was at length informed, that a preserving use of corn soaked in an alkaline solution, a weak ley for instance, as a food for the swine, would correct the evil. An extensive use of this remedy for many years, enables me to say that it administered before the animal has lost its appetite.

My neighbors as well as myself, were in the habit for many years of feeding our fattening hogs with this article, for a week or two before the time for butchering, in order to exterminate this troublesome intruder from the kidney fat.

In latter years they have in a great measure disappeared; how these parasitic worms find their way into the animal system, or how in this instance, a solution of alkali can act so as to exterminate them, we are wanting a hypothesis to explain.

The fact that they do frequently exist and irritate the lumber nerves of swine to such an extent, as often to induce perfect paralysis, does not admit of a doubt. That paralysis is occasionally produced by other causes; as it probably was in the instance alluded to by the editor of the Southern Cultivator, We are prepared to believe.

Yours, J. P. KIRKLAND.
It affords us much pleasure, to lay before our readers such a communication as the above. Many good hogs are lost every year from this disease, and lost too after they have reached such an age and size, as to be fit inmates of the fattening pen; and the opinions as to the cause and cure, were various enough.—Such a simple cure as this, pronounced infallible by our esteemed correspondent, leaves those swine seem to be affected with kidney worm, no excuse for permitting them to be lost by it.

We have heard it remarked by another medical gentleman of this vicinity, who does also a little in the way of farming, and who allows nothing of the kind to escape him—that it is rare to find diseased livers or lungs, in hogs of any of the improved breeds, and crosses from them on our common swine—or to see one of them suffering from kidney worm. This he ascribes in part to the better care taken to them, but more to their constitutions being generally better, than those of the half-starved, for generations, long-nosed varmint, so unfortunately common through the west.

Since writing the above, we have seen another article from the Southern Cultivator, in the Kentucky Farmer—our December number of the Cultivator not having yet reached us—herein the editor of that paper advises his readers to terminate, at once, the existence of those hogs affected as in kidney worm, as the only sensible course to be taken as it will save further trouble and expense!

This we must say, is very inconsiderate advice—let our readers do no such thing, but let them try the remedy given above, and our word for it, their hogs will get well.

T. A.

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.

In a recent speech of O'Connell's to the ladies of Killkenny, he makes use of the following language, as beautifully expressed, as it is original in conception. Mr. O'Connell is at this time the orator of the World and Freedom; and may be said to be a living impersonation of Eloquence. Unlike almost any other, he is at home in every circle; and whether pouring his polished periods and nervous invective into the startled ear of the House of Commons, or dealing in good humor and familiar double entendres in the presence of the workmen of Cork, he is alike in every place. We can conceive no richer treat than to have heard him deliver this exquisite passage. Observe the fine figure in italics:—

"During the lengthened period of my existence, I have been in many relations with the highest and noblest sex. I am a grandfather, and know what it is to love and how sweet it is to hear the chirping of a grand-daughter to an old man's ear. One of mine, the eldest, is a bright

eyed girl, just entering into all the happiness which life can give to a young heart bearing its first affections, and a kindlier glow never warmed my heart than when she clasps the neck of her grandfather. I did enjoy the affections of a sister who loved me more than I deserved, and when I could not love her half so much as I do now. I wept over the grave of my sainted mother, who early instructed and brought up my infant mind to the possibility of failure, but the impossibility that the lessons I received could tarnish the morals or virtue of her son; and I do sincerely believe that, when at her last expiring breath her soul poured forth a blessing on my head whatever success I have had through life was owing to her last pleasing though melancholy lesson. I have had the pledges of a wedded love in those daughters, whom, perhaps, with the erratic instinct of paternal affection, I have deemed the fairest, as they certainly are among the gentlest of their sex. I have been a happy husband—did I say have been? Oh, no—I am her husband still—the grave is between us—but the link that binds our souls is immortal, and my hope of eternal happiness, to which I fondly look, is linked with her's. I can therefore appreciate what they are who have done me the honor to address me; for never did man love or respect the purity of the sex more than I—a purity when stripped them of vice, and made celestial all the tender affections which so peculiarly belong to them. Oh! they watched over our childhood—soothed the cares of youth and the sorrows of manhood—cheered and supported old age, and even smoothed and supported the dreary path which leads to the grave. The poet has been mistaken when he sung:

"Oh! woman, in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy and hard to please
That is calumny upon their virtues; but he does them justice when he adds

"When pain and sorrow wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."
Sir I do protest, in the language of chivalry, I swear by the ladies of Killkenny, that Ireland shall be a nation."

Captain Suberash's opinion of the Fair sex.

I have known a good deal of the sex in my time and I can conscientiously say, though they have not used me over well as the reader may perceive, that I have ever found them a thousand times better and cleverer than we are; and if they do not possess, in the same degree, the power of dull and heavy application necessary for the acquirement of learning and science, they far surpass us in quickness of observation justness of feeling, and accurate discrimination of character. That you frequently hear a different language held in society is not to be denied, but then you may always set down as loud and idiots all the men who speak disparagingly of women; they have found their own inferiority, and would strive to conceal it if possible. As to the boasters who boast of favors received, they are simply liars and scoundrels and for the plainest of all reasons, the truth of a boast is treachery and falsehood to the woman who gave occasion for it. That notwithstanding all her good qualities, the pretty dears sometimes prove devil's and even, devils incarnate, is very true; but then it is only the natural consequence of their having flende to deal with.

Fraser's Magazine.

"Such a pertikler, curious, kind oh gitten up stairs," as the negro said upon the tread wheel.

Marrying a buoyant, bright eyed and rosy cheeked girl of 18, to a crusty, uncomely, stingy old bachelor of five and forty, is placing a jewel in a hog's snout

"Marry me first and court me afterwards," every girl says, now-a-days. That is perfectly right. A young man has no business to court a girl for ten years, and then advertise for a wife.

AN OLD WOMAN.—I ain't a goin' 'tew live long manumy. "Why not, you serpent?" "Cora my roways is all tired out behind."

THE DIFFERENCE.
I knew two friends, as much alike
As 'er you saw two stumps;
And su phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One took the paper, and his life
Is happier than a king's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no papers, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him as it should.

Had he been reading of the news,
At home like neighbor Jim,
I'd bet a cent he a coident
Would not have happened him.

PRESIDENT TYLER ON THE UNITED STATES BANK.

An unsolicited anxiety is now manifested to hear the views of the new President on the subject of the United States Bank. We insert an extract below taken from a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 6, 1819, on the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Johnson of Virginia, viz: "Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the Act entitled an Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States approved April 10, 1816."

Mr. Tyler after having argued at some length, to show that Congress had no power to charter a Bank, said:

"There remains now but one branch of inquiry with those who do not think the creation of this corporation an unconstitutional act viz: It is expedient to direct a *scire facias*, or, in other words, to put down this corporation! I contend that it is for one, I enter my protest against the banking system as conducted in this country—a system not to be supported by any correct principles of political economy; a gross delusion, the dream of a visionary—a system which has done more to corrupt the morals of a society than any thing else; which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtue; which has made the husbandman spurn his cottage, and introduce a spirit at variance with the simplicity of our institutions. I call upon the warm advocates of banking now to surrender their errors. Shall I take them by the hand, and lead them through our cities? Bankruptcy meets us at every step; ruin stares us every where in the face. Shall I be told of the benefits arising to commerce from the contraction of capital? Away with the delusion. Experience has exposed its fallacy. True, for a moment, it has operated as a stimulus; but like ardent spirit, it has produced activity and energy but for a moment; relaxation has followed, and the torpor of death has ensued. When you first open your bank, much bustle ensues: a factious goddess, pretending to be wealth, stands at the door, inviting all to enter and receive accommodation; splendid palaces arise; the ocean is covered with sails; but some alteration in the state of the currency takes place; and when the thoughtless adventurer, seated in the midst of his family, in the imaginary enjoyment of permanent security, sketches out to himself long and halcyon days, his prospects are overshadowed, and misery, ruin, and bankruptcy make their appearance in the form of bank curtailment. If this be true, and I appeal to the knowledge of all men for its truth, I demand to know if you can put down the system too soon. Can you too soon escape the dangers with which we are surrounded? I know I shall be told that, even if we put down this bank, the State banks will exist. Even if true, the position is not a justifiable one. If the State Legislature do not follow the example which we set them, we shall have acquitted ourselves of our duty. It is all that can be asked of us. But, sir, we actually possess the lever of Archimedes, and have a foot of ground on which to rest it. Our revenue amounts to upwards of \$20,000,000 annually. Require a fourth, or even a sixth, to be paid in gold and silver—what would be the effect? The merchant would collect the notes of banks, and demand specie for them; and thus a test would be adopted by means of which to ascertain the solvency of each institution. The demand of specie thus produced would have the beneficial effect of introducing more of it into the country; for money is like every other article, and will find its way to the market where it is most wanted. The system might be enlarged gradually until your wishes should be consummated. I know the ground I occupy when I urge the considerations upon you. A man regardless alone of the fleeting and ephemeral popularity of the hour would hesitate impressing them upon you. But I should not hold myself entitled to your countenance. Mr. Chairman—to the countenance of honest men—or, what is still more important, the approbation of my conscience, if I could be operated on by such motives or fears. Pardon me for still further extending this inquiry. There are three parties interested in the question which we are called on to decide: the stockholder, the debtor, and the Government. I contend that it is to the interest of the honest stockholders to put down this bank."

It will be thus seen that Mr. Tyler in 1819 was a strong Anti Bank man, and his recent address does not intimate that he has changed his former views, although he carefully avoids mentioning Bank once. The reader will observe that the ground was not sufficiently taken in those days, that it was unconstitutional to charter a bank; but, it was boldly avowed, that Congress had the power to repeal the charter, and the principles contained in the speech, are the most ultra, Anti Bank we have ever read; and if Mr. Benton, or any other Democrat, should now advocate them in the Senate, the federal party would respond with the cry of Locofocoism, Fanny Wright, Agramianism &c.

In addition to the above extract from Mr. Tyler's speech, we copy from an article in the Globe the following, which sets forth the position heretofore taken by him in regard to other matters of national policy which were then and are now advocated by the Democratic party. How far the President will be disposed to go in sustaining his former position, and which he has never renounced, we shall see.

"1. At the head of all these measures stands the question of a National Bank.—On this point Mr. Tyler is ultra-Democratic. He was opposed to the late Bank during its whole existence, and against its renewal. He voted against it in all its forms. He was one of 39, in 1819, who voted and spoke in favor of the issue of a *scire facias* to vacate its charter—he was one of the 20 in 1822 who sustained the veto of President Jackson; and he was one of the 15 or 16 who voted the strongest Democratic amendments proposed to the renewed charter, such as no exclusive privilege to the corporations—the right of Congress to alter, modify, or repeal the charter—the reduction of bank interest to five per cent.—the increase of the bonus from \$150,000 to \$250,000 for fifteen years, to the sum of \$500,000 annually for the same period, against paying the right of the States to tax the Bank and its branches in all their property, real and personal including debts and stocks—against issuing branch bank drafts—against dividing the United States share of the bank dividends among the States, &c. &c. It is to be observed that the two most important of these amendments, that of repeal and taxation, were both worded as declarations of existing rights in Congress to make the repeal, and in the States to lay the taxes.—These votes become of incredible moment now, and the more so as General Harrison, in 1819, gave votes of the same character, to wit: one in favor of the issuance of a *scire facias* to vacate the charter, and the other in favor of Mr. Johnson's (of Virginia) to repeal the charter outright by an act of Congress. Mr. Tyler was not only against the bank on constitutional grounds, but also for its crimes and offences—its corruptions, frauds and oppressions—and made against it in 1819, one of the most decided speeches of the day, under every aspect in which it could be viewed. This speech may be seen in the National Intelligencer of April 6, 1819. We have recently published extracts from it, and mean to republish it entire, both for its valuable facts and sound doctrines.

2. The protective tariff was another of the great questions which divided parties in the United States. On this point it is unnecessary to quote votes or speeches or to refer to instances. Mr. Tyler was ultra in his opposition to such a tariff, both on grounds of expediency and constitutionality. He went beyond the body of the Democratic party in his opposition, and even drew upon himself the charge of nullification.

3. On internal improvement he went the whole with the Democratic party and far beyond them. He went with Jackson against the Maysville road bill; and he went beyond him in opposition to other branches of internal improvement by the Federal Government to wit: roads in the Territories—improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, and other great rivers—lake harbors, etc. The votes on these heads are too numerous to be repeated, and turned on constitutional grounds.

4. Clay's Laid bill. Of this Mr. T. was a steady and consistent opponent from the beginning and on constitutional grounds. He went with the body of the democratic party in resisting this bill, and beyond them in resisting pre-emption bills and graduation bills, and grants of land for State purposes.

5. On Abolitionism he went beyond his party. His votes and speeches, on the reception of Abolition petitions is full of proof of this, and will show him to have been amongst the foremost and determined in denouncing and opposing that whole party.

6. The paper system generally, and banking, as carried on in the United States. Of this he was a decided enemy. His main speech in favor of the *scire facias* against the Bank of the United States in 1819, went beyond the question of a National Bank entered the whole field of banking, as then carried on in the United States, and occupied all the grounds against it which the Democracy have since stood upon. This speech in relation to banking becomes of immense importance now, as the banks have in many of the States, relapsed into the habitual suspensions, shipplaster, small note and post note issues, which, at that time, so much afflicted and disgraced the country, and for which Mr. Tyler showed that a national bank was no remedy, but on the contrary aggravation of the evil."

7. The promptness with which young Mr. Hinton has supplied the citizens of this place with Milk during last fall, winter and this spring, particularly when the water was so high as to render it exceedingly tedious and dangerous in crossing the river, deserves particular praise. The pelting storm of hail rain or snow never prevents his daily visits, although for ought we know may beat in and increase the quantity of his milk a little, but we hardly believe it so certain is to be around and that the remark is never made, which was formerly so common, "wonder if the milk man will be around," or it is it is quickly answered by the jingle of his bell, intimating that he is on hand.

8. Our neighbor called a meeting of his friends last Thursday evening at the Presbyterian church, for the purpose of making some preparation for the approaching election. We learn the meeting consisted of six or eight persons all told. We noticed by his last week's paper that he is disposed to try it now on a larger scale, and has consequently called a Senatorial Convention.

We understand the prospects are equally flattering for a similarly large Convention.

We question very much whether a large mass of the Whig party will consent for a few individuals to dictate to them who they shall vote for.

Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania has vetoed the Bank Bill.

We should have said last week that we inserted the "By-Laws" of the Masonic Lodge without the solicitation or request of the fraternity. We published the By-Laws in pamphlet for the Lodge and the form was up, when our paper was ready to go to press and we were rather compelled from necessity to use the matter to get it out. We will add that if the By-Laws are an index to the general character of the institution, a portion of the community are very much at fault, for they certainly breathe statements of strict propriety.

The Rochester Advertiser says McLeod came into the States in search of a patriot named Lett and thinks he might better let Lett alone.

A Western merchant advertises a lot of buck wheat and other millinery, for sale cheap.

The report of an old lady in her anxiety to hear a courting scene, run her head through the key hole, is now contradicted.

Illinois is thirteen millions in debt without a foot of railroad or canal, in practical operation.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.



We are authorized to announce JOSEPH SIN. CLEAR, as a candidate to Represent the County of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

We are authorized to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank, have made a lengthy report. We shall insert it or a part at least next week.

This committee was appointed by the Stock-holders of the Bank, consequently we may very naturally suppose the past management and present condition is presented in as favorable a light as the nature of the case and a faithful discharge of their duties would permit. The report presents the management of the "Great Regulator" and some of the officers of that institution in no very favorable condition.

Mr. Tyler will receive now 25,000 dollars for his services as President. The salary of the Vice President is six thousand.

Our neighbor is very much troubled about our Bank Note List. It is a pity really that the bank would not furnish him with a list, or permit him at least to insert it in his paper. It makes an anti-Bank man of him and that is "werry bad."

When our neighbor alluded to our being Ex-Treasurer of the Packet Boat Co. he had doubtless forgotten that he was a kind of Ex-Treasurer himself, in which capacity he so fully developed his financial skill in sundry small operations, as to satisfy the Common Council that his great sagacity as a financier fitted him for a more exalted station, consequently gave him "notice to quit."

The editor of the Times calls upon his friends, in his last, to read the "Will" begun in that paper. We thought he had better make his Will before the Congressional election, if he designed ever doing it.

Smith's friends are telling two stories and one of them at least must be a —. They say Kennedy is to be the Democratic candidate, and unless the Whigs all unite on Smith, Kennedy will be elected. Another story they tell is that McCarty will get all the democrats, and unless all the Whigs unite on him, (Smith) McCarty will be elected, and the democrats will then claim it as a triumph. The Democrats once covered themselves with glory, by electing Rariden over McCarty, and we should think that would answer them "for all practical purposes."—However, be that as it may, we do not see the force of it, or any necessity of Mr. Smith being alarmed if he obtains barely a majority of the Whig votes, for they contend that they have more than two votes to our one in the district any how, and if that is the case there can be no chance for either McCarty or Kennedy to be elected under any circumstances.

The promptness with which young Mr. Hinton has supplied the citizens of this place with Milk during last fall, winter and this spring, particularly when the water was so high as to render it exceedingly tedious and dangerous in crossing the river, deserves particular praise. The pelting storm of hail rain or snow never prevents his daily visits, although for ought we know may beat in and increase the quantity of his milk a little, but we hardly believe it so certain is to be around and that the remark is never made, which was formerly so common, "wonder if the milk man will be around," or it is it is quickly answered by the jingle of his bell, intimating that he is on hand.

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Demise of President Harrison—accession of President Tyler.

We despatched an extra by yesterday morning's mails, announcing the death of the President, and we copy below the official notices of the event from the National Intelligencer of this morning. To them we add nothing, save a general impression as to the origin of the disorder which terminated so rapidly in dissolution.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce alluded to it, in the first moment of the attack:

"The President is unwell. Many have predicted that there would be a fatal reaction in his system after the late excitements and change of habits that he has undergone."

President Harrison had recently been involved in a continual whirl of agitation. His participation in the various triumphal processions, fetes, balls, etc, with which he was every where greeted, and which were continued until closed by those which followed the inauguration—the eager and constant press made upon him since, by the multitude who have pursued him for office, and the excitement growing out of the arbitrament of discordant claims—was more than one, truly represented by his physicians as suffering under age and debility, could long bear. The bodily labor he endured apart from the weight upon his mind was more than he had strength to support. For a time, sustained by the exhilaration of the animating events he passed through, his constitution bore up beyond expectation. But restlessness, anxiety, and fever followed, and as it seems, from the report of his physicians, inflammation and derangement was found to have affected all his vital organs.

From casual information which we have had from time to time, it seems that too little consideration was felt by his political friends for his condition. We understand that before he could reach the breakfast table in the morning, he was frequently waylaid in the hall, and persecuted for office—that his rooms were generally thronged by the time he rose from table, and that on some occasions, when under the necessity of holding communication with his secretaries, he was obliged to make his escape the back way.

It is just to Gen. Harrison to say, that, notwithstanding this press upon him by men who claimed to have given him power, he resisted the ruthless proscription which has been carried on in his name. Several we know he saved who had been marked for sacrifice. Others were removed to whom he had given assurances they should be spared, and who were afterwards informed by him that he did not know they were dismissed. And can any hold him responsible for the long list of worthy men and excellent officers who were struck from the roll during the week in which he himself lay upon the bed of death? During that week many clerks were dismissed from the Departments, and expressly told that it was exclusively on political grounds. Among them was Mr. Gouge of the Treasury, the eminent author of the work on banking, who was recommended to his station by his extensive information & high character as a man, not as a partisan, for he never was one. This hecatomb of victims who were struck down during Gen. Harrison's illness many of whose families are now turned out in a sort of orphanage on the world, must have been made in the spirit of heathen times, when sacrifices of unfortunate prisoners by custom attended the fall of an illustrious chief. A decent regard for appearances, ought to have suspended this distressing process of removals while the Chief Magistrate, who alone could authorize it was too ill to attend to any of his duties. The successor of President Harrison, a man in the prime of life and capable of looking into the condition of things for himself—one who must feel the responsibility of his place, and who may entertain a desire to maintain the position acquired by accident, through the approbation of the people—will probably set some bounds to the proscription, which we understand was intended to be carried on until every Democrat was swept from office.—One of the Secretaries has distinctly avowed that the Democrats shall all be removed, because they would have no spies in the Departments.—Will President Tyler sanction the doctrine that secrecy is to be the law of the Government, and that no man is to remain in employment who can

not be relied on to conceal the abuses which his superiors are unwilling to expose?

As it regards the general policy of the Government, the new presiding officer comes in under fortunate circumstances for his fame, if he has courage and independence equal to the occasion. He was nominated not as concurring in principle with the northern party, who controlled in the selection of the Presidential candidate of the whigs, but to conciliate the South taking for Vice President one representing its principles. Mr. TYLER was known to be opposed to a National Bank, as both unconstitutional and inexpedient.—He was known to be opposed to a National Debt—to a Protective tariff—to National Internal Improvements—in a word, that he was a southern man with southern principles, of the Virginia school. If he now resolves to assert those principles as the guides of his administration, he cannot look for the support of Messrs. Clay and Webster, and the politicians whose hopes hang upon them—he cannot look for support from Abolitionists and Antislavery, nor the party of the National Bank. But if he throws himself upon the country in the maintenance of the doctrines of the Virginia school, he can command effectual support, without deferring to the politicians of any party. The whole south must support him on the score of principle, and for local considerations, and the Democracy of the North has invariably rallied to a man against federalism, no matter what hand has raised the standard of resistance.

Mr. Tyler has no alternative but to set up for himself on his avowed principles or to surrender them absolutely and become the pliant instrument of other men's ambition. He must acquiesce in all Mr. Clay's schemes—give his assent to all the mischievous ultra consolidating measures necessary to affect them, or he must make up his mind to quarrel with him. Mr. Clay's resolve is to be 'Cesar or nothing.'

OFFICIAL. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Before my arrival at the Seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments of the deeply regretted death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your choiced instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself.—This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of the President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish.—With a view to this, the condition of our military defenses will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered complete with efficiency.

EDITED BY
ISAAC G. NELSON,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
JONES & COLERICK,
IN THE THIRD STORY OF HARNETT & HANCOCK'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET,
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$2.00 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

THE NEW YORKER.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

A new volume of *The New Yorker*, the
Villain annual of the *Edin* and the *Edin* year-
book of the *Edin* year-book, will commence on
Saturday the 1st of March next. It will be pub-
lished on a quarterly and beautiful type, with ex-
ceptional attention to neatness and elegance as well as in-
terest and substantial worth, and no pains spared to
render it worthy of the public favor and esteem
which it has hitherto enjoyed. The grounds on
which the publishers appeal to the reading public
for a continuance and extension of its patronage
are briefly as follows:

I. The *New Yorker* is devoted, more com-
pletely than any other literary journal, to scientific
and useful intelligence. All new discoveries in
Science or Art, all movements tending to improve
the condition of Man, mentally, morally, or phy-
sically, are eagerly chronicled in its columns.

II. The *Editor* will labor, with whatever
means he possesses, to advance the cause of Moral-
ity, and of Social Welfare. No article of licen-
tious or immoral tendency is allowed a place in
its columns.

III. Although *The New Yorker* takes no part
in "political contests," yet all Political Intelligence
of importance, especially that which is directly
concerned with the welfare of the people, is
carefully stated with great care and dis-
passion. It is believed that in this respect our
paper enjoys, or has labored to obtain, a higher
reputation than this.

IV. In its Literary Contents, while efforts are
made to minister acceptably to all tastes, but
more to the pure and noble, Utility will be
regarded as more important than mere Amuse-
ment, or the equivalent of barren intellect. Tales,
Poems, Reviews, and Essays, will be judicious-
ly interspersed in its columns, but always with
exclusive reference to the mental and moral im-
provement as well as entertainment of the reader.

V. Although the *New Yorker* is printed on a
small paper, it is not as large as a man
could hold it in his hand, or find time for the
course of a week to peruse it thoroughly. We
deem this a merit.

VI. It is not filled up with long stories con-
tinued from week to week. "Master Humphrey's
Clock" is the only continuous story presented in
its columns.

VII. It is the cheapest literary paper printed
weekly in the Northern States.

Friends of a pure and beneficent Literature—
We solicit your countenance and support.
Communications—*The New Yorker*, for or con-
taining, is published every Saturday
at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.
Three copies will be sent for five dollars, post-
paid.

The *Quarterly edition* is printed on a large size
of 64 pages, with out Advertisement, and with
a page of popular Matter in each number. It forms
12 pages per number, or two volumes of 416 pages
each, per annum, (three whole volumes to a year),
and is sold to subscribers at the low price of
THREE DOLLARS per annum, or two copies
for Five Dollars. For binding see prospectus.
It is believed that on cheaper and better paper
than the *Quarterly New Yorker* exists in this coun-
try.

ADVERTISING PRICES—The price for the insertion
of advertisements in the *Quarterly New Yorker* is
as follows: For the first insertion, one dollar per
square; for each subsequent insertion, fifty cents
per square. For a large advertisement, the price
will be agreed upon. The *Quarterly New Yorker* is
published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per
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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

FORT WAYNE IN., SATURDAY, APRIL 24. 1841.

NUMBER 44

THE MUSE.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

When all the world grows strange,
Still shall her arms enfold thee;
When smiling fortune's change,
Still shall her words uphold thee—

When all these hopes will fail,
And leave thee night and care;
And when thy cheek grows pale,
Or wastes with despair—

When desolation meets thee,
Without an arm to save,
When death himself shall greet thee,
A victim for the grave;

Then woman shall care thee
With all an angel's care;
Then shall she softly bless thee
With more than angel's prayer.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow poor, and full of grief;
To-day he lays his many years to come,
To-morrow stubs into a silent tomb.

To-day his food is dainties in his hand,
To-morrow is his food of woe;
To-day he sits in gaudy, rich array,
To-morrow shrouded for a holy day.

To-day he enjoys his health, but to the mind,
To-morrow in a coffin is confined;
To-day he has his dearest friends of Heaven,
To-morrow cries too late to be forgiven.

To-day he lives in hope and light and joy,
To-morrow he dies in anguish and despair.

The Banker's Daughter.

BY J. P. N. JAMES, ESQ.

There was once a great banker in London,
Who had a very fine house in Portland Place,
And a very dirty old house in the city; and
the latter looked the image of his wealth and
riches, the former looked the picture of his
poverty and distress. He himself was a mild man,
whose exterior was of a quiet, but not the
least of an active kind. His movements
were always calm and tranquil, and his clothes
plain; but the former were steadily, the latter
were in the best fashion. He had a son, who
was a clerk in the bank, and a daughter, who
was a countess in the city. The first countess
was his countess, the second was his countess.

He was a very kind man, and his daughter
was a very kind woman. They were both
very kind people, and they were both very
kind people. They were both very kind
people, and they were both very kind people.

He was a very kind man, and his daughter
was a very kind woman. They were both
very kind people, and they were both very
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people, and they were both very kind people.

and business of it, what with building, and
planting, and farming, and such things. So
I got him an appointment in Canada, just
that he might relieve. She would like to
write, I know. You will find her up stairs.
I must go out myself. Good fortune attend
you."

"Good fortune" did attend him, for he
found Alice Herbert alone in the very first
room he entered. There was a table before
her, and she was leaning over it, as if very
busy; but when Henry Ashton approached
her, he found that she had been carefully
drawing wild leaves on a scrap of paper,
while her thoughts were far away. She re-
sisted when she saw him, and was evidently
agitated; but she was still more so when he
repeated what he had told her father. She
turned red, and she turned pale, and she sat
down and said nothing. Henry Ashton
looked at her, and he said, "It is all in vain,
he said to himself. 'It is all in vain.' I
know her father too well, and he is sure, asking
where he should find her mother."

Alice answered in a faint voice, "in the
little room beyond the black drawing room."

Henry paused a moment longer; the tem-
perament was too great to be resisted; he took
the sweet girl's hand, he passed it to his lips,
and said, "I have seen you once before, and I
shall never see you any more like you again, but
at least it is a blessing to have known you, and
though it be but to regret that fortune has not
favored me still further, farewell, farewell!"

Henry Ashton sailed for Canada, and saw
some service there. He distinguished him-
self as an officer, and his name was in the
dispatches. A remnant of the old child-
hood's spirit made him often think when he
was attacking a fortified village, or charging
a body of insurgents, "Alice Herbert will
hear of this! But often, too, he would ask
himself, 'I wonder if she be married yet?' and
his companions used to jest with him upon
always looking first at the woman's part
of the newspaper; the births, deaths, and
marriages.

"This, then, if we can venture to call them
such, were vain, Alice, did not marry, al-
though about a year after Henry Ashton had
quitted England, his father descended a little
from his high ambition, and hinted that if she
thought it might lighten to the young Earl of
——— Alice was not inclined to listen,
and gave the earl plainly to understand that
she was not inclined to become his mistress.

The earl, however, persevered, and Mr.
Herbert soon began to add his influence;
but Alice was obstinate, and reminded her
father of a promise he had made, never to
interfere with her marriage with any one. Mr.
Herbert seemed more annoyed than Alice ap-
peared, walked up and down the room in silence,
and on hearing it, shut himself up with Mrs.
Herbert for nearly two hours. What took
place Alice did not know, but Mrs. Herbert
at that moment looked grave and anxious.

Mr. Herbert insisted that the earl should be
driven out of the house as a friend, though he
urged his daughter no more, and he had
parties succeeded each other so rapidly that
the quiet inhabitants of Portland Place
began to wonder what the matter was. Alice
herself wished to be in Canada. In the
mean time, Alice became alarmed for her
mother, whose health was evidently suffering
from some cause; but Mrs. Herbert would
consent no physician, and her husband would
never perceive the state of weakness and
depression into which she was sinking.

Alice resolved to call the matter to her father's
notice, and as he was now out every
morning at an early hour, she rose one day
sooner than usual, and knocked at the door
of his dressing room. There was no answer,
and unluckily the door, she looked in to see
if he were already gone. The curtains were
still drawn, but through them some of the
mornings beams found their way, and by the
dim sidelong light Alice beheld an object that
made her clasp her hands and tremble vio-
lently. Her father's chair before the dress-
ing table was vacant; but beside it lay upon
the floor, something like the figure of a man
asleep. Alice approached, with her heart
beating so violently that she could hear it,
and there was no other sound in the room.

She knelt down beside him; it was her father.
She could not hear him breathe, and she
drew back the curtains. He was pale as
paper, and his eyes were open, but fixed.
She uttered not a sound, but with wild eyes
glazed round the room, thinking of what she
should do. Her mother was in the chamber
at the side of the dressing room; but Alice,
thoughtful, even in the deepest agitation,
refused to call her, and rang the bell for her
father's valet. The man came and raised
his master, but Mr. Herbert had evidently
been dead for some hours. Poor Alice wept
terribly, but still she thought of her mother,
and she made no noise, and the valet was
silent too; for, in lifting the dead body to the
scaffold, he found a small vial, and was gaz-
ing at it intently.

"I had better put this away," Miss Herbert,
he said at length in a low voice; "I had bet-
ter put it away before any one else comes."
Alice gazed at the vial with her terrified
eyes. It was marked "Prussic acid; poison."

This was but the commencement of many
sorrows. Though the coroner's jury pro-
nounced that Mr. Herbert had died a natural
death, yet every one declared that he had
poisoned himself, especially when it was
found that he had died utterly insolvent.
That all his last great speculations had failed,
and the news of his absolute beggary had
reached him on the night preceding his death.
Then came all the horrors of social
circumstances to poor Alice and her mother;
—the funeral;—the examination of the pa-
pers;—the sale of the house and furniture;
—the tiger claws of the law rending upon the
house in all its dearest associations;—the
commiseration of friends; the taunts and
scolds of those who envied and hated in silence.
Then for poor Alice herself, came the
last worst blow, the sickness and death of
her mother—sickness and death in poverty.
The last scene was just over; the
earth was just laid upon the coffin of Mrs.
Herbert; and Alice sat with her eyes drow-
ning fast, thinking of the said "Prussic acid."
When a letter was given to her, and she saw
the hand writing of her uncle in Canada—
She had written to him on her father's death,
and now he answered full of tenderness and
affection, begging his sister and niece to

stand by him in the new land where he
had made his country. All the topics of
consolation which philosophy ever discover-
ed or devised to soothe the man under the
manifold sorrows and cares of life, are not
worth a blade of rye grass in comparison with
one word of true affection. It was the only
balm that Alice Herbert's heart could have
received; and though it did not heal her
wound, it tranquillized its stinging.

Mrs. Herbert, though not rich, had not
been altogether portionless, and her small
fortune was all that Alice now condescended
to call her own. There had been, indeed,
a considerable jointure, but that Alice re-
linquished from feeling that you will under-
stand. Economy, however, was now a ne-
cessity; and after taking a passage in one
of the cheapest vessels she could find bound
for Quebec—a vessel that all the world has
heard of, named the *St. Lawrence*—she set
out for the good city of Bristol, where she
arrived in safety on the 16th day of May,
1835.

I must now, however, turn to the history
of Henry Ashton.

It was just after the business in Canada
was settled, that he entered the room in Que-
bec, where several of the officers of his re-
giment were assembled in various occupa-
tions;—one writing a letter to go by the pack-
et which was just about to sail, two looking
out of the window at the nothing which was
showing in the streets, and one reading the
newspaper. There were three or four other
gentlemen on the table, and Ashton took up
one of them. As usual, he turned to the re-
cord of the three great things in life, and
said, "I have seen you once before, and I
shall never see you any more like you again, but
at least it is a blessing to have known you, and
though it be but to regret that fortune has not
favored me still further, farewell, farewell!"

"Here's a bad business," cried the man
who was reading the other newspaper; "The
Herberts are all gone to smash, and I had
six hundred pounds there. You are in for
it, too, Ashton. Look there! They talk of
three shillings in the pound."

Henry Ashton took the paper and read
the account of all that had occurred in Lon-
don, and then he took his hat and walked to
head quarters. What he said or did there,
is nobody's business but his own; but cer-
tain it is, that by the beginning of the very
next week, he was in the gulf of *St. Lawrence*.
Fair winds wafted him soon to
England; but in *St. George's Channel* all
went contrary, and the ship was knocked
about for three days without making much
way. A fit of impatience had come upon
Henry Ashton, and when he thought of
Alice Herbert, and all she must have suffered
his heart beat strangely. One of these little
incidents occurred about this time, that make
our men's destinies. A coasting boat
from Swansea to Wiston came within hail,
and Ashton, tired of the other vessel, put a
portmanteau, a servant and himself into the
little skimmer of the seas, and was in a few
hours landed safely at the pleasant watering
place of Wiston super mare. It wanted
not an hour or two of night, and therefore
a post chaise was soon rolling the young officer,
his servant and portmanteau towards
Bristol on their way to London. He arrived
at a reasonable hour, but yet some one
of the many things that fill him, had happen-
ed in Bristol that day, and Henry drove to
the Bath, to the Falcon, and the Fountain,
and several others, before he could get a
place to rest. At length, he found two com-
fortable rooms in a small hotel near the port,
and had set down to his supper by a warm
fire, when an Irish sailor put his head into
the room and asked if he were the lady that
was to go down to the *St. Lawrence* the
next day. Henry Ashton informed him that
he was not a lady, and that he had just
come from the *St. Lawrence*, he was not going
back again, upon which the man with-
drew to seek further.

Tom, eleven, twelve o'clock struck and
Henry Ashton pulled off his boots, and went
to bed. At two o'clock he awoke, feeling
tired and feverish, and he found himself
beginning to think of Alice Herbert. He
found it by no means a good plan for he
found that before, and soon a suffocating
feeling came over him, and he thought he
small burning wound. His bed room was one
of those unfortunate inn bed-rooms that are
placed under the immediate care and protec-
tion of a sitting room, which, like a Span-
ish Duke, will let nobody in who does not
pass by their door. He put on his dressing
gown, therefore, and issued out into the sit-
ting room, and there the smell was stronger,
there was a considerable crackling and roar-
ing, which had something alarming in it, and
he consequently opened the outer door.

All he could now see was a thick smoke fill-
ing the corridor, through which came a
glare from the direction of the staircase;
he heard those sounds of burning wood
which are not to be mistaken, and in a min-
ute, after, loud knocking at the door, ringing
of bells, and shouts of "Fire! fire!" showed
that the calamity had become apparent to the
people in the street. He saw all the rushing
flood of naked men and women, which gen-
erally follows such a catastrophe, and the
opening all the doors of the house as if for
express purpose of blowing the fire into
flame. There were hallooings and shoutings,
there were screamings and tears, and what

between the rushing sound of the devouring
element, and the voice of human suffering
of fear, the noise was enough to wake the
dead.

Henry Ashton thought of his portmanteau,
and wondered where his servant was; but
seeing, by a number of people driven back
from the great staircase by flames, that there
was no time to be lost, he made his way down
by a smaller one, and in a minute or two
reached the street. The engines by this
time had arrived, an immense crowd was
gathering together, the terrified tenants of
the inn were rushing forth, and in the midst
Henry Ashton remarked one young woman
wring her hands, and exclaiming, "Oh, my
poor young mistress my poor young lady!"

"Where is she, my good girl?" demanded
the young soldier.

"In number eleven," cried the girl, "in
number eleven. Her bedroom is within the
sitting room, and she will never hear the
noise."

"There she is, cried one of the by-stand-
ers who overheard, "there she is I then say."

Ashton looked up toward the house, "thir-
ty the lower windows of which the flames were
pouring forth, and across the casement
which seemed next to the very roof he him-
self had occupied, he saw the figure of a wo-
man, in her night dress, pass rapidly.

"A ladder," he cried, a ladder, for God's
sake. There is some one there, whoever
it be!"

No ladder could be got, and Henry As-
hton looked round in vain.

The back staircase is of stone," he cried,
"she may yet be saved that way!"

"Ay, but the corridor is on fire," said one
of the waiters, "you'd better not try, sir, it
cannot be done."

Henry Ashton darted away, into the in-
ner stair case, but the corridor was on fire
as the man had said, and the flames rushing
up to the very door of the room, he had
hastily retreated. He rushed on, however,
recalling that he had seen a side door out
of his own sitting room, he dashed in,
caught the handle of the lock of the side door,
and shook it violently, for it was fastened.

"I will open it," cried a voice from within
that sounded strangely familiar to his ear.

The lock turned—the door opened—and
Henry Ashton and Alice Herbert stood
face to face.

"God of Heaven!" he exclaimed, catch-
ing her in his arms. But he gave no time
for explanation, and hurried back with her
towards his own room. The corridor
however was impassable.

"You will be lost; you will be lost!" he
exclaimed, holding her to his heart.

"And you have thrown your own life away
to save mine!" said Alice.

"I will die with you at least and Henry
Ashton! that is some consolation. But, no,
they have got a ladder—they are raising it
up—dear girl you are saved!"

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

This is an agreeable world after all. If
we would only bring ourselves to look at the
objects that surround us in their true light,
we should see beauty where we saw nothing but
deformity. To be sure there is a great deal of
vanity and anxiety to meet, we cannot ex-
pect to sail upon a summer coast for ever;
yet if we preserve a calm eye and steady
head, we can so trim our sails and manage
our helm as to avoid the quick-sands and
weather the storms that threaten shipwreck.

We are members of one great family, we
are travelling the same road, and shall all
arrive at the same goal. We breathe the same
air and are subject to the same bounty, and
we shall lie down upon the bosom of our
common mother. It is not becoming then
that brother should hate brother; it is
not proper that friend should devour
friend; it is not right that neighbor
should injure neighbor. We pity that man
who can harbor enmity against his fellow;
he loses half the enjoyment of life—the embel-
lisher his own existence. Let us tear from
our eyes the colored medium that invests
every object with the green hue of jealousy
and suspicion; turn a deaf ear to scandal—
breath the spirit of charity from our heart;
let the rich kindness of human kindness
swell up as a fountain—so that the "golden
age" will become no fiction and the islands
of the blessed bloom in more than "Hyperion
beauty."

G. O. D.

There is a God! "The herbs of the valley,
the cedars of the mountains, bless him—the
insect sports in his beams—the elephant sa-
tiated with the rising orb of day—the
birds sing him in the foliage—the thunder
proclaims him in the heavens—the ocean
declares his immensity—man alone has said,
"There is no God."

Units in thought, at the same instant, the
most beautiful objects in nature suppose that
you see at once all the hours of the day, and
all the seasons of the year; a morning of
spring and morning of autumn; a night of
summer and night of winter; a day of
clouds—mornings enshroued with flowers,
forests low with snow; fields gilded by the
faint of autumn; then none you will have a
true conception of the universe. While you
are gazing on that sun which is plunging un-
der the folds of the west, another observer
admires him emerging from the gilded gates
of the east. By what inconceivable angle
does that aged star, which is sinking fatigued
and burning in the shades of evening, re-ap-
pear at the same instant fresh and humid
with the rays of dawn? At every instant of
the day the glorious orb is at once
rising—replenished at noonday, and setting
in the west; or rather our senses deceive us,
and there is properly speaking, no west, or
south, or east in the world. Every thing
radiates itself in one single point, from whence
the King of Day sends forth at once a triple
light in one single substance. The bright
sunbeams in rays that which nature can
just present that is most beautiful; for while
it gives us an idea of the perpetual unchang-
ing and restlessness power of God, it ex-
hibits, at the same time, a shifting image of the
glorious Trinity.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener,
an INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE KIDNEY
WORM.

CINCINNATI Dec. 18th 1840
"The Editor of the Southern Cal-
lender, in his paper of Nov. 22d, has
furnished his readers with the
following article:

"KIDNEY WORM."
We have mentioned that on ex-
amining a hog affected with this dis-
ease (so called) we found the spine
injured, and kidneys sound and
free from worms. There appeared
a round orifice through the spine,
and finding no worm, we on first
reflection, concluded that the pinge-
ness of the insect and the basiness
of the examination had prevented
our finding it, though present. Sub-
sequent reflection, however, and the
opinions of professional gentlemen
skilled in the knowledge of anatom-
ical structure and dissection, deter-
mine us to believe, that the injury
to the spine was not occasioned by a
worm, but was the result of disease
or injury, accidental or constitutional,
the cause of which is unexplain-
ed. At all events, it is clear that
when the disease has progressed this
far, there is no cure for it."

Having devoted considerable at-
tention to the subject, the result both
of my experience and reflection leads
me to a conclusion the reverse of the
above mentioned editors.

So long as the spine in the hog
then parts of Ohio, to which my ex-
perience was confined, had the range
of extensive woods, and derived
its sustenance in a great measure
from acorns, hickory-nuts, and
beech-nuts, they were frequently at-
tacked with a paralysis of the poste-
rior extremities, which was usually
attributed to the effect of Kidney
Worms, as they were termed.

This morbid condition made its ap-
proach by an instability of motion
and a rough and ill-conditioned ap-
pearance of the animal. If permit-
ted to take its course, in ultimately
produced extreme emaciation, and
finally death.

On making examinations, in many
such cases, I invariably found a
considerable number of worms, not
as that editor would seem to sup-
pose, in the office of the spinal
nerves, but contiguous to the Psoas
muscle, and external to the parito-

PEAS.—We name those that ri-
pen at different times, and in order
in which they ripen; Jargonnelle and
William's huchonnet for summer;
Autumn, or Gansell-bergamot, ver-
galeu, capiaumont, seckle, etc., for
autumn; casier beure, etc., for win-
ter; calliae or bell, for baking.

The pear may be propagated and
worked like the apple. If dwarf
trees are desired, they may be work-
ed upon stocks of the quince or thorn
at the surface of the ground.

CHERRIES.—We would have a-
mong these the morella, may-duke
(the common red cherry should al-
ways have a place here, or in some oth-

er part of the premises. The cher-
ry is generally hidden, and this
should be done in June, or while the
plants are in thrifty growth.

PLUMS.—The green, purple, yellow,
Bleeker's, blushing, and blue
gages, are all excellent, as are the
Boimar, Nectarine, Orleans, St.
Catharines, Jefferson, and many
others. The egg and magnum bo-
num, belong to the second class, as
to flavor, though they are of the first
class in size. Plums are propaga-
ted by budding, and grafting; often
upon stocks which grow from the
roots of old trees, though better
stocks are readily obtained from
seeds. The plum should be bud-
ded in June, or early in July—grafted
in April.

PEACHES.—These are generally
short-lived trees, and where they
can be raised and fruited well, a
supply of young trees should be
constantly kept in the nursery. The
peach should always be budded
as not one seedling in fifty turns out
good fruit. The stone may be bur-
ied in the ground during winter,
and those that are not cracked by
the frost should be broken before
they are planted. They may be
sown thick, like cabbage, in a seed
bed, and like cabbage transplanted
into nursery rows with a dibble
when they have grown six inches
high. They may be budded early
in September, the same year, and
should be budded as early as this se-
cond year. There is no fruit more
easy of propagation, or that comes
earlier into bearing, than the peach;
and while it thrives well there is no
apology for neglecting its culture,
or for not propagating the choice
varieties; and nearly all that are
worked in nurseries are of this de-
scription.

Quinces may be propagated by
layers, by cuttings, or by seeds.
Seeds may be sown like apples and
pears, and transplanted when of
sufficient size, in two or three years.
The apple shaped, the pear shaped,
and the Portugal Quinces, are the
principal varieties, of which the lat-
ter is generally preferred. It is of
a fine purple color when dressed,
and more juicy and less harsh than
the other kinds.

at membrane (the lining of the cavity of the abdomen.) They were usually lodged in the cellular substance and fat, and in some cases were so numerous as to occupy considerable portions of what is called the kidney fat. Nor were they minute as we should infer from that author, but were from one to two inches in length, and about the size of a common dining needle. They appeared to be extremely delicate and so transparent, exhibiting to the naked eye, the convolutions of their intestinal structure.

I formerly tried various remedies to destroy them, but without success till I was at length informed, that a preserving use of corn soaked in an alkaline solution, a weak ley for instance, as a food for the swine, would correct the evil. An extensive use of this remedy for many years, enables me to say that it is administered before the animal has lost its appetite.

My neighbors as well as myself, were in the habit for many years of feeding our fattening hogs with this article, for a week or two before the time for butchering, in order to exterminate this troublesome intruder from the kidney fat.

In latter years they have in a great measure disappeared; how these parasitic worms find their way into the animal system, or how in this instance, a solution of alkali can act so as to exterminate them, we are wanting a hypothesis to explain.

The fact that they do frequently exist and irritate the lumbar nerves of swine to such an extent, as often to induce perfect paralysis, does not admit of a doubt. That paralysis is occasionally produced by other causes; as it probably was in the instance alluded to by the editor of the Southern Cultivator. We are prepared to believe.

Yours, J. P. KIRKLAND.
It affords us much pleasure, in laying before our readers such a communication as the above. Many good hogs are lost every year from this disease, and lost too affey they have reached such an age and size, as to be fit inmates of the fattening pen; and the opinions as to the cause and cure, were various enough. Such a simple cure as this, pronounced infallible by our esteemed correspondent, leaves little swine seem to be affected with kidney worms, no excuse for permitting them to be lost by it.

We have heard it remarked by another medical gentleman of this vicinity, who does also a little in the way of farming, and who allows nothing of the kind to escape him—that it is rare to find diseased livers or lungs, in hogs of any of the improved breeds, and crosses from them on our common swine—or to see one of them suffering from kidney worms. This he ascribes in part to the better care taken to them, but more to their constitutions being generally better, than those of the half-starved-for generations, lonesome yamints, so unfortunately common through the west.

Since writing the above, we have seen another article from the Southern Cultivator, in the Kentucky Farmer—our December number of the Cultivator not having yet reached us—herein the editor of that paper advises his readers to terminate, at once, the existence of those hogs affected with kidney worms, as the only sensible course to be taken as it will save further trouble and expense!

This we must say, is very inconsiderate advice—let our readers do no such thing, but let them try the remedy given above, and our word for it, their hogs will get well.

T. A.

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.

In a recent speech of O'Connell's to the ladies of Kilkenny, he makes use of the following language, as beautifully expressed, as it is original in conception. Mr. O'Connell is at this time the orator of the World and Freedom; and may be said to be a living impersonation of Eloquence. Unlike almost any other, he is at home in every clime and whether pouring his polished periods and nervous invective into the startled ear of the House of Commons, or dealing in good humor and slang and familiar double entendres in the presence of the workmen of Cork, he is alike in every place. We can conceive no richer treat than to have heard him deliver this exquisite passage. Observe the fine figure in italics:

"During the lengthened period of my existence, I have been in many relations with the highest and nobler sex. I am a grandfather, and know what it is to love and how sweet it is to hear the chirping of a grand-daughter to an old man's ear. One of mine, the eldest, is a bright-eyed girl, just entering into all the happiness which life can give to a young heart bearing its first affection, and a kindler glow never warmed my heart than when she clasps the neck of her grandfather. I did enjoy the affections of a sister who loved me more than I deserved, and when I could not love her half so much as I do now. I wept over the grave of my sainted mother, who early instructed and brought up my infant mind to the possibility of failure, but the impossibility that the lessons I received could tarnish the morals or virtue of her son; and I do sincerely believe that, when at her last expiring breath her soul poured forth a blessing on my head whatever success I have had through life was owing to her last blessing though melancholy lesson. I have had the plagues of a wedded love in those daughters, whom, perhaps, with the erratic instinct of paternal affection, I have deemed the fairest, as they certainly are among the gentlest of their sex. I have been a happy husband—did I say have been? Oh, no—I am her husband still—the grave is between us—but the link that binds our souls is immortal, and my hope of eternal happiness, to which I fondly look, is linked with her's. I can therefore appreciate what they are who have done me the honor to address me; for never did man love or respect the purity of the sex more than I—purely when stripped them of vice, and made celestial all the tender affections which so peculiarly belong to them. Oh! they watched over our childhood—smoothed the cares of youth and the sorrows of manhood—cheered and supported old age, and even smoothed and supported the dreary path which leads to the grave. The poet has been mistaken when he sang:

"Old woman, in your hours of ease
Uncertain, coy and hard to please"
That is calumny upon their virtues; but he does them justice when he adds:

"When pain and sorrow wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

Sir I do protest, in the language of civility, I went by the ladies of Kilkenny, that Ireland shall be a nation!

Captain Sutherland's opinion of the Fair sex.
I have known a good deal of the sex in my time and I can conscientiously say, though they have not used me over well as the reader may perceive, that I have ever found them a thousand times better and cleverer than we are; and if they did not possess, in the same degree, the power of dull and heavy application necessary for the acquirement of learning and science, they far surpass us in quickness of observation, justness of feeling, and accurate discrimination of character. That you frequently hear a different language held in society is not to be doubted, but then you may always set down as liars and impostors all the men who speak disparagingly of women; they have found their own inferiority, and would strive to conceal it if possible. As to the boasters who boast of favors received, they are simply liars and scoundrels, and for the plainest of all reasons, the truth of a boast is treacherous and falsehood in the woman who gave occasion for it. That notwithstanding all her good qualities, the pretty lass sometimes prove devil's and even devils incarnate, is very true; but then it is only the natural consequence of their having friends to deal with.

Krazer's Magazine.

"Such a pertikler, curious, kind old gitten up stairs, as the negro said upon the tread wheel.

Marrying a buoyant, bright-eyed and ruddy cheeked girl of 18, to a crusty, uncemely, stingy old bachelor of five and forty, is placing a jewel in a hog's snout.

"Marry me first and court me afterwards," every girl says, now-a-days. That is perfectly right. A young man has no business to court a girl for ten years, and then advertise for a wife.

An Irish Omen.—"I ain't a goin' to live long myself." "Why not, you sarprit?" "Corra my trowies is all turned out behind."

THE DIFFERENCE.
I know two friends, as much alike
As two peas in a pod;
As ever you saw two stumps;
And no philosopher could find
A difference in their bumps.

One took the paper, and his life
Is happier than a lark's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no papers, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him as it stood.

Had he been reading of the news,
At home like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a coal the accident
Would not have happened him.

PRESIDENT TYLER ON THE UNITED STATES BANK.

As considerable anxiety is now manifested to hear the views of the new President, we insert an extract below taken from a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 6, 1819, on the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Johnson of Virginia, viz:—

"Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to repeal the Act entitled an Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States approved April 10, 1816."

Mr. Tyler after having argued at some length, to show that Congress had no power to charter a Bank, said:

"There remains now but one branch of inquiry with those who do not think the creation of this corporation an unconstitutional act: viz: It is expedient to direct a secession, or in other words, to put down this corporation. I contend that it is for me, to enter my protest against the banking system as conducted in this country—a system not to be supported by any correct principles of political economy; a gross delusion, the dream of a visionary—a system which has done more to corrupt the morals of a society than any thing else which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtuous; which has made the husbandman squire his cottage, and introduced a spirit of avarice with the simplicity of our institutions. I call upon the warm advocates of banking now to surrender their errors. Shall I take them by the hand, and lead them through our cities? Bankruptcy meets us at every step; ruin strikes us every where in the face. Shall I be told of the benefits arising to commerce from the contraction of capital? Away with the delusion. Experience has exposed its fallacy. True, for a moment, it has operated as a stimulus; but like ardent spirit, it has produced activity and energy but for a moment; relaxation has followed, and the torpor of death has ensued. When you first open your purse, much haste ensues: a factious goddess, pretending to be wealth, stands at the door, inviting all to enter and receive accommodation; splendid palaces arise; the ocean is covered with sailing ships; but soon alteration in the state of the currency takes place, and when the thoughtless adventurer, seated in the midst of his family, in the imaginary enjoyment of permanent security, sketches out to himself long and happy days, his prospects are overshadowed, and misery, ruin, and bankruptcy make their appearance in the form of bank curtailment. If this be true, and I appeal to the knowledge of all men for its truth, I demand to know if you can put down the system too soon. Can we too soon escape the dangers with which we are surrounded? I know I shall be told that, even if we put down this bank, the State banks will exist. Even if true, the position is not a justifiable one. If the State Legislature do not follow the example which we set them, we shall have neglected ourselves of our duty. It is all that can be asked of us. But, we actually possess the power of Archimedes, and have a foot of ground on which to rest it. Our revenue amounts to upwards of \$20,000,000 annually. Require a fourth, or even a sixth, to be paid in gold and silver, and what would be the effect? The merchant would cease to trade; the farmer, and demand for his produce, and thus a lost would be adopted by means of which to ascertain the solvency of such institutions. The demand of specie thus produced would have the beneficial effect of introducing specie of it into the country; for money is like every other article, and will find its way to the market where it is most wanted. The system might be enlarged gradually until your wishes should be consummated. I know the ground I occupy when I urge the considerations upon you. A man of great eloquence of the hour would hesitate impressing them upon you. But I should not hold myself entitled to your countenance, Mr. Chairman, to the countenance of honest men—or, what is still more important, the approbation of my conscience. If I could be operated on by such motives or fears. Pardon me for still further extending this inquiry. There are three parties interested in the question which we are called on to decide: the stockholder, the debtor, and the Government. I contend that it is to the interest of the honest stockholders to put down this bank."

It will be thus seen that Mr. Tyler in 1819 was a strong Anti Bank man, and his recent address does not intimate that he has changed his former views, although he carefully avoids mentioning Bank once. The reader will observe that the ground was not sufficiently taken in those days, that it was unconstitutional to charter a bank; but it was boldly avowed, that Congress had the power to repeal the charter, and the principles contained in the speech, are the most strict Anti Bank we have ever read; and if Mr. Deaton, or any other Democrat, should now advocate them in the Senate, the Federal party would respond with the cry of Jacobinism, Fanny Wright, Agrarianism &c.

In addition to the above extract from Mr. Tyler's speech, we copy from an article in the Globe the following, which sets forth the position heretofore taken by him in regard to other matters of national policy which were then and are now advocated by the Democratic party. How far the President will be disposed to go in sustaining his former position, and which he has never renounced, we shall see.

"At the head of all these measures stands the question of a National Bank. On this point Mr. Tyler is ultra-Democratic. He was opposed to the late Bank during its whole existence, and against its renewal. He voted against it in all its forms. He was one of 39, in 1812, who voted and spoke in favor of the issue of a secession to vacate its charter—he was one of the 20 in 1832 who sustained the veto of President Jackson; and he was one of the 16 or 17 who voted the strongest Democratic amendments proposed to the renewed charter, such as no exclusive privilege to the corporation—the right of Congress to alter, modify, or repeal the charter—the reduction of bank interest to five per cent.—the increase of the bonus from \$150,000 annually

for fifteen years, to the sum of \$595,000 annually for the same period—against denying the right of the States to tax the Bank and its branches in all their property, real and personal including debts and stocks—against issuing branch bank drafts—against dividing the United States shares of the bank dividends among the States, &c. &c. It is to be observed that the two most important of these amendments, that of repeal and taxation, were both voted as declarations of existing rights in Congress to make the repeal, and in the States to lay the taxes. These votes become of incredible moment now, and the more so as General Harrison, in 1819, gave votes of the same character, to wit: one in favor of the issuance of a secession to vacate the charter, and the other in favor of Mr. Johnson's (of Virginia) to repeal the charter outright by an act of Congress. Mr. Tyler was not only against the bank on constitutional grounds, but also for its crimes and offenses—its corruptions, frauds and oppressions—and made against it in 1819, one of the most decided speeches of the day, under every aspect in which it could be viewed. This speech may be seen in the National Intelligencer of April 6, 1819. We have recently published extracts from it, and meant to republish it entire, both for its valuable facts and sound doctrines.

2. The protective tariff was another of the great questions which divided parties in the United States. On this point it is unnecessary to quote words or speeches or to refer to instances. Mr. Tyler was ultra in his opposition to such a tariff, both on grounds of expediency and constitutionality. He went beyond the body of the Democratic party in his opposition, and even drew upon himself the charge of nullification.

3. On internal improvement he went the whole with the Democratic party and far beyond them. He went with Jackson against the Mayville road bill; and he went beyond him in opposition to other branches of internal improvement by the Federal Government to wit: roads in the Territories—improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, and other great rivers—lake harbors, &c. The votes on these heads are too numerous to be repeated, and turned on constitutional grounds.

4. Clay's Land bill. Of this Mr. T. was a steady and consistent opponent from the beginning and on constitutional grounds. He went with the body of the democratic party in resisting this bill, and beyond them in resisting pro-emption bills and graduation bills, and grants of land for State purposes.

5. On Abolitionism he went beyond his party. His votes and speeches, on the reception of Abolition petitions is full of proof of this, and will show him to have been amongst the foremost and determined in denouncing and opposing that whole party.

6. The paper system generally and banking, as carried on in the United States. On this he was a decided enemy. His main speech in favor of the act, for against the Bank of the United States in 1819, went beyond the question of a National Bank entered the whole field of banking, as then carried on in the United States, and occupied all the grounds against it which the Democracy have since stood upon. This speech in relation to banking becomes of immense importance now, as the banks have in many of the States, elapsed into the habit of suspensions, shipwreck, small note and post note issues, which, at that time, so much afflicted and disgraced the country, and for which Mr. Tyler showed that a national bank was no remedy, but on the contrary aggravation of the evil."

FIRE AT NORTH BEND!

The Cincinnati Republican of the 13th inst. says:

"The belief was general yesterday morning that Gen. Harrison's residence had been burned. The house caught on fire at 3 P. M., in the western wing, and baffled all attempts to subdue it. It was only by pulling down the connecting hall with the main building, that that was saved. The western wing is now a heap of ashes, and the hall entirely demolished."

COMPARISONS.—As the sun appears largest when he is about to set, so does the proud man when he is about to die before his fall.

As apples and eels are skinned before they are eaten, so is a hypocrite used up as soon as his mask is pulled off.

As cucumbers are preserved in vinegar, so do many preserve their reputation for piety by maintaining a sour phiz.

"Are you looking for any one in particular, in the rail road box car that is watching him."

A waggish saying stuck in the mud, was decided to be "real estate," because it was immovable.

"An unknown rent," as the tenant said when the landlord took his coat from his back.

"I now beg leave to report," as the canon said to a thief.

"In case of war, what hand will the ladies join?" "Join a husband, to be sure."

"Pa, is dogs got wings?" "Wings—no child—don't you know better than that?—(Wag, thud, r, and scowls, P—these are newspaper) says a big dog flew at a man and bit him—I guess dogs got wings, too."

We have heard of a man who has such large feet that he had to get out of bed to turn over.

The Rochester Advertiser says McClellan came into the States in search of a patrol named Left and thinks he might better let Left alone.

A Western merchant advertises a lot of buck wheat and other millinery, for sale cheap.

The report of an old lady in her anxiety to hear a counting stone, ran her head through the key hole, is now contradicted.

Illinois is thirteen millions in debt without a foot of railroad or canal, in practical operation.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.



We are authorized to announce JOSEPH SINGLARS, as a candidate to represent the County of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE P. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

We are authorized to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Auditor, at the August election.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1841.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank, have made a lengthy report. We shall insert it or a part at least next week.

This committee was appointed by the Stock-holders of the Bank, consequently we may very naturally suppose the past management and present condition is presented in as favorable a light as the nature of the case and a faithful discharge of their duties would permit. The report presents the management of the "Great Regulator" and seems of the officers of that institution in no very favorable condition.

Mr. Tyler will receive now \$25,000 dollars for his services as President. The salary of the Vice President is six thousand.

Our neighbor is very much troubled about our Bank Note List. It is a pity really that the bank would not furnish him with a list, or permit him at least to insert it in his paper. It makes an Anti-Bank man of him and that is "very bad."

When our neighbor alluded to our being Ex-Treasurer of the "Packet Boat Co.," he had doubtless forgotten that he was a kind of Ex-Treasurer himself, in which capacity he so fully developed his financial skill in sundry small operations, as to satisfy the Common Council that his great sagacity as a financier fitted him for a more exalted station, consequently gave him "notice to quit."

The editor of the Times calls upon his friends, in his last, to read the "Will" begun in that paper. We thought he had better make his Will before the Congressional election, if he designed ever doing it.

Smith's friends are telling two stories and one of them at least must be a —. They say Kennedy is to be the Democratic candidate, and unless the Whigs all unite on Smith, Kennedy will be elected. Another story they tell is that McCarty will get all the democrats, and unless all the Whigs unite on him, (Smith) McCarty will be elected, and the democrats will then claim it as a triumph. The Democrats once carried themselves with glory, by electing Radford over McCarty, and we should think that would answer them "for all practical purposes."

However, be that as it may, we do not see the force of it, or any necessity of Mr. Smith being informed if he obtains barely a majority of the Whig votes, for they contend that they have more than two values to our one in the district any how, and if that is the case there can be no chance for either McCarty or Kennedy to be elected under any circumstances.

The promptness with which young Mr. Clinton has supplied the citizens of this place with Milk during last fall, winter and spring, particularly when the water was so high as to render it exceedingly tedious and dangerous in crossing the river, deserves particular praise. The pelted storm of hail rain or snow never prevents his daily visits, (although for ought we know may heat in and increase the quantity of his milk a little, but we hardly believe it) so certain is he to be around that the remark is never made, which was formerly so common, "wonder if the milk man will be around," or if it is, it is quickly answered by the jingle of his bell, intimating that he is on hand.

Our neighbor called a meeting of his friends last Thursday evening at the Presbyterian church, for the purpose of making some preparation for the approaching election. We learned the meeting consisted of six or eight persons all told. We noticed by his last week's paper that he is disposed to try it alone on a larger scale, and has consequently called a Senatorial Convention. We understand the prospects are equally flattering for a similarly large Convention. We question very much whether a large mass of the Whig party will consent for a few individuals to dictate to them who they shall vote for.

Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania has voted the Bank Bill.

We should have said last week that we inserted the "By-Laws" of the Masonic Lodge without the solicitation or request of the fraternity. We published the By-Laws in pamphlet for the Lodge and the form was up, when our paper was ready to go to press and we were rather compelled from necessity to use the matter to get it out. We will add that if the By-Laws are an index to the general character of the institution, a portion of the community are very much at fault, for they certainly breathe statements of strict propriety.

Demise of President Harrison—accession of President Tyler.

We dispatched an extra by yesterday morning's mails, announcing the death of the President, and we copy below the official notice of the event from the National Intelligencer of this morning. To them we add nothing, save a general impression as to the origin of the disorder which terminated so rapidly in dissolution. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce alluded to it, in the first moment of the attack:

"The President is unwell. Many have predicted that there would be a fatal reaction in his system after the late excitements and change of habits that he has undergone."

President Harrison had recently been involved in a continual whirl of agitation. His participation in the various triumphal processions, fetes, balls, etc., with which he was every where greeted, and which were continued until closed by those which followed the inauguration—the eager and constant press made upon him since, by the multitude who have pursued him for office, and the excitement growing out of the arbitrament of discordant claims—was more than one, truly represented by his physicians as suffering under age and debility, could long bear. The bodily labor he endured apart from the weight upon his mind was more than he had strength to support. For a time, sustained by the exhilaration of the animating events he passed through, his constitution bore up beyond expectation. But restlessness, anxiety, and fever followed, and as it seems, from the report of his physicians, inflammation and derangement was found to have affected all his vital organs.

From casual information which we have had from time to time, it seems that too little consideration was felt by his political friends for his condition. We understand that before he could reach the breakfast table in the morning, he was frequently waylaid in the hall, and preoccupied for office—that his rooms were generally thronged by the time he rose from table, and that on some occasions, when under the necessity of holding communication with his secretaries, he was obliged to make his escape the back way.

It is just to Gen. Harrison to say, that, notwithstanding this press upon him by men who claimed to have given him power, he resisted the ruthless proscription which has been carried on in his name. Several we know he saved who had been marked for sacrifice. Others were removed to whom he had given assurances they should be spared, and who were afterwards informed by him that he did not know they were dismissed. And can any hold him responsible for the long list of worthy men and excellent officers who were struck from the roll during the week in which he himself lay upon the bed of death? During that week many clerks were dismissed from the Departments, and expressly told that it was exclusively on political grounds. Among them was Mr. Googa of the Treasury, the eminent author of the work on banking, who was recommended to his station by his extensive information & high character as a man, not as a partisan, for he never was one. This tenfold of victims who were struck down during Gen. Harrison's illness many of whose families are now lodged out in a sort of orphanage on the world, must have been made in the spirit of heathen times, when sacrifices of unfortunate prisoners by custom attended the fall of an illustrious chief. A decent regard for appearances, ought to have suspended this distressing process of removals while the Chief Magistrate, who alone could authorize it, was too ill to attend to any of his duties. The successor of President Harrison, a man in the prime of life and capable of looking into the condition of things for himself—one who must feel the responsibility of his place, and who may entertain a desire to maintain the position acquired by accident, (through the approbation of the people)—will probably set some bounds to the proscription, which we understand was intended to be carried on until every Democrat was swept from office. One of the Secretaries has distinctly avowed that the Democrats shall all be removed, because they would have no spies in the Departments. Will President Tyler sanction the doctrine that secrecy is to be the law of the Government, and that no man is to remain in employment who can,

not be relied on to conceal the abuses which his superiors are unwilling to expose?

As it regards the general policy of the Government, the new President comes in under fortunate circumstances for his fame, if he has courage and independence equal to the occasion. He was nominated not as concurring in principle with the northern party, who controlled in the selection of the Presidential candidate of the whigs, but to conciliate the South taking for Vice President one representing its principles. Mr. Tyler was known to be opposed to a National Bank, as both unconstitutional and inexpedient. He was known to be opposed to a National Debt—to a Protective tariff—to National Internal Improvements—in a word, that he was a southerner man with southern principles, of the Virginia school. If he now resolves to assert these principles as the guides of his administration, he cannot look for the support of Messrs. Clay and Webster, and the politicians whose hopes hang upon them—he cannot look for support from Abolitionists and Antislavery, nor the party of the National Bank. But if he throws himself upon the country in the maintenance of the doctrine of the Virginia school, he can command effectual support, without deferring to the politicians of any party. The whole south must support him on the score of principle, and for local considerations, and the Democracy of the North has invariably rallied to a man against federalism, no matter what hand has raised the standard of resistance.

Mr. Tyler has no alternative but to set up for himself on his avowed principles or to surrender them absolutely and become the pliant instrument of other men's ambition. He must acquiesce in all Mr. Clay's schemes—give his assent to all the mischievous ultra-consolidating measures necessary to affect them, or he must make up his mind to quarrel with him. Mr. Clay's resolve is to be "Cesar or nothing."

OFFICIAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Before my arrival at the Seat of Government the painful communication was made to me by the officers presiding over the several Departments of the deeply regretted death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he was, by the disposition of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of action, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assault upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs I shall place in the integrity and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution, which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of the President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with all, and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defenses would become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be repleted with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, no army of officeholders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by suitably ambitious men, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of cringing servility with the official troops, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Office, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partiality, or by secret means—has been unmanly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purpose of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous rules, which may become necessary under this rule, these will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have no cause to cherish or to hate unkind feelings towards any, but the conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions, nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no further." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to occur, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A view and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimately in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All securities should be unshaken. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave no room for a claim of discretion to the disbursement of any sum beyond compliance with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the citizenry, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adoption of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the aid of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. A Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of power thus granted to the several departments of the Government other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish be-

between the Federal Government and the State composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by the feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of peace for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody scepter and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed us in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, April 9, 1841.

GENERAL HARRISON'S FAMILY.
The following relatives of Gen. Harrison were present in this city on the day of the funeral, viz:

Mrs. Jane Harrison, of Ohio, [son's widow], and two sons.

Mrs. Taylor, of Virginia, [niece], a daughter, and two sons.

Peter Harrison, [grandson], son of J. C. S. Harrison, and grandson of Gen. Pike.

Mr. D. O. Copeland, of Ohio, [nephew].

Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, Va., [nephew].

Henry Harrison [grand-nephew], son of the preceding, who has acted as confidential Secretary of the President.

Dr. John Mice, of Charles City, Va. [nephew].

We may also add the name of Mrs. Finley, of Ohio, who adopted Mrs. Jane Harrison as a daughter, and who almost invariably occupied the right hand of the President at his table.

The following are the surviving relations who were absent:

Mrs. Harrison, the General's bereaved widow.

John Scott Harrison, the only living son. Mrs. Judge Short, eldest daughter.

Mrs. Dr. Thornton, daughter.

Mrs. Taylor, daughter. All these are living at or near North Bend.

Mr. Taylor and his wife and family were expected to become members of the President's family for the whole term of his service.

The following are the names of the deceased members of the family:

Lucy Harrison, daughter, married Judge Eate.

J. C. S. Harrison, a son, married Miss Pike, both dead.

Wm. H. Harrison, Jr., married Miss Anna Irwin. His widow resided at the President's table, and her personal griefs have commended her to the affections of all who have had the pleasure to know her.

Dr. Benjamin Harrison, a son. Died last summer.

Cater B. Harrison, a son, who was a lawyer of fine talents, and accompanied Gen. Harrison to Columbus. Died two years ago. All of the sons left children.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Democrat.	Federal.
1st dist. James Laddell	G. H. Proffit
2d do. Geo. Carr	J. L. White
3d do. J. W. Davis	R. W. Thompson
4th do. Thos. Smith	J. H. Craven
5th do. J. C. Smith	J. H. Craven
6th do. C. H. Test	J. H. Craven
7th do. N. B. Palmer	J. H. Craven
8th do. John Bryce	H. S. Lane

It will be seen by the above that the Democrats are on hand in every district in the State except this.

The facts have succeeded as usual in Connecticut. The majority for Governor was larger than last spring, but not so large as last fall for General Harrison. The Democrats have ten more Representatives in the lower house than they had last year. An entire Whig delegation in Congress, as before.

SHAMEFUL SWINDLING.
If the people of Newburyport will submit to such kind of villainy as is exhibited below we are sadly mistaken. Not to take its own notes in payment of debts then broken back, is an outrage that should never be tolerated.

NEWBURYPORT BANK.—The Newburyport Herald states that at the Supreme Judicial Court, in Boston, on Monday, the case of the Bank Commissioners vs. the Newburyport Bank, came up, for trial, and the union was made perpetual. Hon. Henry W. Kissam and Edmund L. Lubbock, Esq. were appointed receivers; and agreeably to the order of the Court, the bills of the bank are not to be taken in payment of debts due the Bank.

Mr. Tyler's whole public life has been devoted to an opposition to the banking system to a National Bank—to a national debt—in a protective tariff—and to a destruction of the public lands. It is likely he will abandon them now. He has pledged himself only to a single term in office—to a pure and economical Government—and against all removals for political sake.

Arguing from these facts, it is not highly probable, that sooner or later, a reconstruction of the cabinet will take place—and a new development of the policy of the Government, be made. —N. F. Herald.

FIRE.
A fire broke out this morning, on Columbus street and burnt down all the old buildings between Stapleford and Bloomsburg streets, and Dykes Drug store. Although several old buildings were destroyed the loss is small. For a considerable length of time the town appeared in the most imminent danger; and but for the timely aid of the Fire Company the town would have suffered severely, if not mostly destroyed. Great credit is due the firemen for their active and unflinching exertions to save the city.

This is the second time within a few months that our town has been in flames and saved from destruction in part, or wholly, by the efficiency of a well organized Fire Company, which is composed mostly of Mechanics who are as capable as they are willing to discharge their duty and save the property of our citizens from the devouring element.

The fire is supposed to have originated through carelessness.

We insert the following letter for the benefit of the community if it will be of any service. As we have formerly said we know nothing of the men who are engaged in hoarding up this bank; but we have understood that J. Smith is the principal man of responsibility who has endorsed any of these notes, and his name is latterly upon but very few of them.

If a bank requires individual endorsements to give it credit, the least we can say of it, is that it should not, in our estimation, be entitled to much.

MAUMEE CITY, April 9, 1841.
To the Editor of the Sentinel:—

I noticed some time since, some remarks in your paper in relation to the notes of the St. Clair Bank of Michigan, payable in Ohio. I have no doubt but the article was prompted by the best motives, and a desire to protect the public from imposition but as I believe you are under a misapprehension in some of your statements, I have taken the liberty to say to you what I know about the money.

You say the Bank has issued notes, payable at Circleville, at other places; and some payable at no place in particular. I do not know that this is not true but I never have seen any notes of the Bank but such as were made payable at Newark or Circleville Ohio. Those made payable at Newark are engraved with such a change in the fine writing of the bill, and it would not be readily noticed on that account. Such notes, however, as you refer to, may be in circulation.

This money is perfectly current along the Lake shore, throughout the centre of the State and west to Cincinnati, and in the States where the money and men are well known it is as current as any in circulation and they are in the habit of giving exchange for such notes as are made payable at their office on as good terms as any other Bank in the State.

As the effect of your remarks will be to induce the public to sacrifice on this money, I hope you will now do justice to them and those connected with the institution.

I am yours,
Very respectfully,
DENISON B. SMITH.

A NEW COURT HOUSE.
A variety of opinions are entertained with regard to the size and style of the new Court House, which it is contemplated to erect in this town. Some are of the opinion that a small 7 by 9 should be stuck up "just to do for the present," without any reference to the farther wants of the county. It appears to us however, that this narrow-commodious policy will never take with a majority of our people. If we are not able to erect such a building as will be an honor to the county—and that those who come after us, as well as ourselves, will have reason to be proud of, let it be postponed. Much as a house is needed, it would be better to defer its erection for ten years than to throw away money on a temporary and penny concern, that every man in the county would be ashamed to point out to a stranger. It is a matter that interests every citizen, and it is one for which all are not willing but wish to contribute liberally. There is nothing that impresses a stranger so favorably with a place as to see public buildings constructed on a liberal scale. It has been remarked that when the chamber of a people may, to some extent, be judged, and the remark is, beyond doubt, measurably correct. What kind of an estimation, then, would a traveller put upon the erection of our county, if we should erect a thing some 30 by 40 feet, that would barely answer to hold courts for a few years. Why, we have seen a substantial Dutch farmer's brick smoke house almost as large as that. We want a jail as well as a Court House, and the best and most economical method, is, beyond doubt, to build a substantial stone basement, that shall contain the jail rooms, they can be constructed there more securely and at a less expense, than in a separate building.

We have merely thrown out these hints with a view of calling public attention to the subject, and of eliciting information from those who are capable of giving it.

Fort Wayne Times.

We would call the attention of our federal neighbor to the following article from the Boston Courier, a leading Whig paper. The allusion to "simpleton" is most admirably adopted to his case.

"The attempt which many of the Whig journals are making to fix upon the party of the late Administration the name of Federalists, implying, as it does, that their principles and policy are identified with those of the old Federal party, is discreditable and ridiculous. Any man who takes with a few similes, but men of sense view it with disgust and contempt. Equally unavailing will it be, in our humble judgment, to endeavor to fix upon the party now in power the name of Democrats."

To the Grand Inquest of THE COUNTY OF ALLEN, FOR THE APRIL TERM, 1841.

The undersigned Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, in accordance with the provision of the Statute in such case made, and provided, urge to exhibit the following Report of the condition of the Secretary Fund of said County, as far as the same has come to his knowledge, to wit:—

The fees and forfeitures which have accrued on the Allen Circuit Court since the organization of the Court in 1824 up to the September Term 1840, amounts to \$3382.707

The sum, of fees assessed by Justices of the Peace and reported to me since the April Term 1838, (and previous) to which time I can find no reports on record) amounts to 245.76

Of this amount there has been collected as per report of Secretary Fund, now on record, as follows, to wit: Received from Allen Hamilton, former Clerk 65.614 Received from P. G. Jones, present Clerk 120.50 —286.114 Amount due County, 2,400.154

Of this amount the following has been remitted by the Governor, to wit:—

A forfeiture against J. P. Hodges and L. P. Perry, of \$300.00

Amus Compton, 60.00

And the following cannot, it is believed be collected for some length of time, and some it most likely never will, viz:—

A forfeiture against Ira Andrews for 500.00

J. C. Kinney and Silas Powell 500.00

John Vangelder 400.00

Philip Davis (abs.) 20.00 —1770.70

Of this last balance there is due for fines up to the time of my coming to office, and much of which will be lost 649.644

The amount due from fines since that time and nearly all of which will be collected is 336.25

And still due from Justices of the Peace 14,429 —1,630.154

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. G. JONES, Clerk.

GENTLEMEN—We have a private conversation published in the last Times and misrepresented at that. The editor must be hard run for matter.

A dancing master was taken up in Natchez recently for robbing a fellow boarder. He said he commenced by cheating a printer, and after that, every thing rascally seemed to come easy to him!

"For particulars see small bills," as the bank president said, when they asked why his institution had failed.

If Kennedy is a candidate for Congress the contest lies between him, McCarty and Smith. Trust and Kariden will dive. As to who will be the strong whig candidate, we anticipate a few days before the election, signed by the "big bugs" expecting the little "bugs" to jump to their coat tails.

Prices Current
Of the City of Fort Wayne, compared weekly for the Seminal by P. H. OUYER.

Flour, per Bu.	\$3.50	Hay, per lb.	2.00
Wheat, per Bu.	3.00	Brass, per 100 lbs.	3.00
Corn in the ear, "shelled,"	2.00	Wool, per lb.	25 cts
"do do,"	1.50	Iron, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	1.00	Steel, per lb.	15 cts
"do do,"	.75	Lead, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.50	Coal, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.25	Fire, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.10	Oil, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.05	Butter, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.02	Eggs, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.01	Beans, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.005	Lard, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.002	Sugar, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.001	Tea, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0005	Coffee, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0002	Spices, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0001	Perfumes, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00005	Drugs, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00002	Chemicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00001	Minerals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000005	Metals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000002	Stones, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000001	Crystals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000005	Gems, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000002	Jewels, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000001	Ornaments, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000005	Trinkets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000002	Novelties, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000001	Curiosities, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000005	Antiques, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000002	Relics, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000001	Monuments, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000005	Statues, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000002	Sculptures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000001	Paintings, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000005	Drawings, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000002	Engravings, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000001	Photographs, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000005	Lithographs, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000002	Engravings, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000001	Prints, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000005	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000002	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000001	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000005	Leaflets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000002	Brochures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000001	Serials, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000005	Periodicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000002	Magazines, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000001	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000005	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000002	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000001	Leaflets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000005	Brochures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000002	Serials, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000001	Periodicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000005	Magazines, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000002	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000001	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000005	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000002	Leaflets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000001	Brochures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000005	Serials, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000002	Periodicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000001	Magazines, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000005	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000002	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000001	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000005	Leaflets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000002	Brochures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000001	Serials, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000005	Periodicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000002	Magazines, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000001	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000005	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000002	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000001	Leaflets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000005	Brochures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000002	Serials, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000001	Periodicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000005	Magazines, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000002	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000001	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000005	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000002	Leaflets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000001	Brochures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000005	Serials, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000002	Periodicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000001	Magazines, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000005	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000002	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000001	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000005	Leaflets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000002	Brochures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000001	Serials, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000005	Periodicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000002	Magazines, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000001	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000000005	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000000002	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000000001	Leaflets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000000005	Brochures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000000002	Serials, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000000001	Periodicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000000005	Magazines, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000000002	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000000001	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000000000005	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000000000002	Leaflets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000000000001	Brochures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000000000005	Serials, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000000000002	Periodicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000000000001	Magazines, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000000000005	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000000000002	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000000000001	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000000000000005	Leaflets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000000000000002	Brochures, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000000000000000000000000000000001	Serials, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000000000000005	Periodicals, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000000000000002	Magazines, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.000000000000000000000000000000000000001	Books, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000000000000005	Pamphlets, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.0000000000000000000000000000000000000002	Tracts, per lb.	10 cts
"do do,"	.00000000		

Medical Notice.
DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of their art in all their cases.


our branches. Office next door to
Soot's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. &
R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS.

Fort Wayne March 20 1874.

BOAT BUILDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform
the public generally, that he is engaged in
THE BOAT BUILDING
BUSINESS, at the east end
of Columbus street Fort
Wayne,—where he at all
times prepared to do work at the shortest notice.
He has on hand materials of every description,
suitable for building or repairing boats. Thank-
ful for past favors, he hopes that those who are
aware of his skill and experience in the above



business will give him a share of
Fort Wayne, 12th, 1346. J. W. DENZEL.

Lumber for Sale.

WHO PROPOSES selling a quantity of Lumber, for
which I will receive cash, notes, Treasury
notes, and County orders at what they are worth
in payment.
JOHN GRIMES.
Fort Wayne, April 20, 1846. 421.

D. B. SMITH.
Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

DEALER IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LUM-
BER & SALT.
NAUMKEE CITY, OHIO.
March 12, 1846. 361.

COOPER & BUCHANAN.
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
FORT WAYNE.

Indiana,
HENRY COOPER & JAS. E. BUCHANAN, have entered into a law partnership under the above firm. All professional business in the eighth judicial district of Indiana, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts will meet with prompt attention.

Henry Cooper has been a practicing Attorney in this State for the last fourteen years.
June 15, 1939. 521f

Dissolution,
The firm of SANDERSON and HURCHESON, of

This day decreed by mutual consent.
 The Notes, Books and Accounts of the firm were
 left with Benjamin Saunders, for settlement. All
 claims indebted, will please make immediate pay-
 ment.
 BENJAMIN SAUNDERS.
 JAMES HATCHINSON.
 Wayne, July 4th, 1840. 8c.


 Come and
 see my Fur-
 niture and Chairs!
 AND IF THEY PLEASE
 YOU, GIVE THEM A TRIAL
 OF YOUR CUSTOM.
 F. P. TINKHAM,
 HAVING commenced the CABINET
 CHAIR, and TURNING business, at


He returns his best respects to his old friend and customers for the very liberal support which he has received, while so carried on the above business, and hopes by deserving to receive a continuance of their support.

It is considered unfair to break of the quality of the work, but let the public call and examine for themselves.

His shop is in Thompsons old stand, Columbus street.

Dec 10 1839. 157

SADDLERS! ADDLERS!



NOTICE—John Thompson would inform the public that, he has purchased the entire stock in trade of Wm. L. Mann, and intend carrying on the **SADDLERY BUSINESS** in all its branches at the place occupied by said Mann, where may be found every article constantly used for in that line of business, namely, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Valises, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap for ready pay. Goods, Hides, and country produce rec'd in payment for work.

Fort Wayne, Feb 22, 1840. 334

F. P. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

Fort Wayne,

Office in the second story of Barnett & Han
new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1876. 23a.

New Coopering Establishment.
DAVID HALL, takes this method of inform-
ing the public that he has commenced the
coopering business on the corner of Clinton and
Berry streets, where he is ready to furnish any
quantity of coopered barrels, of such quality as
at such price that must give satisfaction to a
man favor him with their orders.

Any thing good to eat, drink, or wear, or that
can be profitably appropriated to family use will
be sent by express to the residence of
Jno. S. Hall, 23a Columbia St. 23a.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersig-
ned has taken out letters of administration on
the estate of David Pickering, late of Adams
County, State of Indiana, dec'd. All persons in-
debted to said estate, are requested to make re-
turns to the undersigned, and those claiming
against the same, are notified to present their de-
mands, authenticated for settlement, said estate is as-
sessed to be in payment.

W. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

TAKEN UP by David H. Hall, having
 Weyan Township, Allen County, Ind., a
 catery more, pale rosted, bald face, hind legs
 white, one tint while up to the hough, thirteen
 a half hands high. 10 years old, appeared for
 twenty five dollars by Abraham Lutz and M.
 chael Long. True copy.

ROBT LOOZ, L.P.
 March 3, 1841. 31p.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order, to be introduced by the Justices of Rock County, Wisconsin, (and meeting No. 4, for school township No. 12, Range 11 East, and third section,) North of Village 11 East, shall be called to sell at the Court House door in Bluffton, Wells County, on, or on the 5th day of July next, between 9 o'clock of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. and before sundown, any way to sell, the sixteenth Section of said Township, for the use of common schools, according to a law appointed Feb. 6th, 1837, and Feb. 6th, 1838.

ELIJAH SUTTON
School Can. W. L.

Feb. 17th, 1841.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

WANT YOUR PLAS-NEED.

CASH! and a fair price will be paid for Flexible and Soft in the Woodlawn Mills on the edge of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

W. S. WINN.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John C. Fox, dec'd. Persons indebted to the estate will please file in immediate payment.

AMMON FOX, Adm'r.

March 22 1841.